

Original Correspondence.

ELECTRICITY IN STEAM BOILERS.

SIR.—Will any of your readers, through the medium of the Journal, give their opinion as to the cause of the following?

We have a range of eight high-pressure steam-boilers at these works, and on the engineer attempting to regulate the water-feed of No. 4 boiler this morning, he was greatly frightened at receiving an intense electrical shock. I was on the spot in a few minutes, and on my touching the feed-regulator I received a violent shock across my arms and breast, until it completely staggered me. I subsequently placed the point of my knife near the regulator, and dense and rapid sparks were produced. I tried for the same result on different parts of the boiler, but could not get it anywhere else, except at the levers of the safety-valves; neither could it be found on any of the other boilers. The steam was blowing off at all the safety-valves, but not a particle of steam nor water escaped at the feed-valve. I should add that the same phenomenon was witnessed on the same parts of the same boiler some two months ago.

We should be glad to have some of your scientific readers' opinion as to its cause, and why should it confine itself to this particular boiler, and to some parts thereof.

JAMES LEWIS.

Aberaman Ironworks, Aberdare, May 23.

NEW MANGANESE ALLOY—"FERRO MANGANESE."

SIR.—In the Supplement to the Journal of May 13 I perceive that a patent has been taken out for the manufacture of an Alloy of Manganese and Iron, termed "Ferro Manganese," as a substitute for spiegeleisen, by Dr. O. E. Priefer, of Bonn, who also claims its application in the manufacture of steel. At pages 757 and 773 of my late father's Papers on Iron and Steel, published more than 20 years ago, there is a description of this new discovery. Subsequently I made and used, in the manufacture of steel, large quantities of this new alloy, which, as the patentee states, is an alloy of iron and manganese, containing from 3 to 4 per cent. of carbon. This alloy is, therefore, a triple compound of iron, carbon, and manganese, and in my patent, dated Sept. 22, 1856, No. 2219, I claim the addition of spiegeleisen as a triple compound of iron, carbon, and manganese, to Bessemer metal; and I then go on to say—"Nevertheless such triple compound or material of or containing iron, carbon, and manganese, may be produced in any other manner which may be found to be convenient and economical." The methods of producing an artificial triple compound of iron, carbon, and manganese, by mixing and melting together granules of iron, oxide of manganese, and charcoal, and also from oxides of iron, and manganese, and charcoal, mixed and melted together, in manner similar to that practised by Dr. O. E. Priefer, are detailed by my late father in his work on Iron and Steel, at pages 757 and 773. So the secret which was to supersede the use of spiegeleisen in the Bessemer process turns out to be no secret after all, but merely fresh confirmation of the necessity of employing a triple compound of iron, carbon, and manganese, in order to make the Bessemer process successful. The quantity of iron in this compound can always be regulated by increasing or diminishing the proportion of granular iron mixed and melted, the oxide of manganese, and carbonaceous matter.—Cheltenham, May 23.

ROBERT MUSHET.

DETECTION OF FIRE DAMP IN COAL MINES.

SIR.—That Mr. Ansell's apparatus is more liable to be subjected to a false opinion than others seems scarcely likely, since the law upon which an instrument acts is about the last thing a practical man considers; and as to the rapidity and certainty of the action of Mr. Ansell's apparatus, I have already said that it is marvellous. The two points upon which I and Mr. Ansell differ in opinion, was the return of the pointer to zero, and the power of the barometer to indicate a change in the character of the gas by which it is surrounded—such gas being in free communication with the atmosphere, and of a different weight. I have never tried the experiment myself, and Mr. Ansell seems to be in the same position; under these circumstances, I admit that it may be a popular error to suppose that the barometer would indicate any difference. I would remark, however, that I did not intend my observation to apply to the mercurial barometer *only*, but to the aneroid or any other form, so that with one of Messrs. Negretti and Zambra's small barometers the test could be made almost in a trice. I will endeavour to get those gentlemen to decide the question, unless Mr. Ansell will do so, in which case I will at once accept his word as to the result.

With respect to the zero point, Mr. Ansell unintentionally, I think, admits the non-return of the indicator by explaining the cause of it. He observes that the objection raised "that the indicator does not return to zero is an observation which strikes at the very root of my invention; it results from the fact that so soon as the gas (mine gas or other) has diffused into the chamber, and raised the mercury to its highest point, diffusion ceases, and then the pressure of the volume of mercury forces the new mixture of air and gas out through the porous cell, until the new zero of this mixture is reached, when the indicator remains stationary so long as the mixture remains unaltered." Now, such an admission I should regard as fatal, since its effect is very nearly this—that when the apparatus has once been acted upon by the diffusion of foul gas into the chamber, its utility ceases until it has been replenished with pure air; but it appears to me that Mr. Ansell intends to infer that inasmuch as the zero point would change upon the first indication, so as to form the new zero, the air within the chamber, and on its outside, would at once become similar, and that from this point his indications would commence. It is true there is a large margin between the air as ordinarily breathed in collieries and the explosive mixtures occasionally met with there; and I am not at all inclined to think that if the instrument will return to any fixed zero after it has been acted upon, my objection is answered. My sole doubt was as to whether, upon the restoration of the exterior air to its normal state, the indicator would return to its normal position; if it will do so, nothing more is required.

I do not precisely understand what part of the mine Mr. Ansell alludes to as the closed part, but I do not regard it as material; and I may state that in referring to his invention suffering from being placed side by side with Mr. Wilkinson's, I alluded merely to the apparently, though, perhaps, not really, greater simplicity of the scale-beam, and to its probably greater economy, and did not intend to infer that practically either one or the other had any material advantage.—May 22.

E. D. H.

FACTORY CHIMNEYS.

SIR.—From the notice of Mr. Peter Carmichael's paper, read at a recent meeting of the Institution of Engineers in Scotland, published in the Supplement to the Journal of May 13, I was struck with the similarity of his ideas with my own while I was making the subject my study, in November last. Without touching upon the all-important point of an effective chimney, I at once state that the result of my researches agreed exactly with the views of Mr. Carmichael. His method of reasoning to arrive at the conclusion that a conical top is the proper form I am not aware of, but in my case the decision was arrived at by direct experiments, made by Dr. Gironard at Chartres. He demonstrated that under certain conditions a current of air blowing over an orifice will create a vacuum. Now, this is the very thing we want for a chimney. It should be of such form that the wind blowing from any direction horizontally would produce an exhaust, and not a condensation, inside the top of the chimney. Dr. Gironard thus wrote to the *Mondes* (an excellent weekly scientific paper, under the direction of the learned Abbé Moigné), on Nov. 14 last:—

"Positive experiments have demonstrated in the most complete manner the following principle:—The air in passing with force over any vessel provided with, at its surface, an orifice of small diameter, produces a vacuum in that vessel. If we place a glass receiver, provided with a small opening at its summit, or a stop-cock, upright upon a liquid, and if, by aid of a blowpipe or a tube, we blow strongly over it, the liquid will rise into the receiver and fill it. To obtain a vacuum by means of a current of air, it is necessary that this should be brisk, and powerful enough to displace and carry with it the column of air standing over the orifice, and the surrounding air, and that the openings should be disposed in such a manner that the air passes over and does not enter the vessels. The vacuum obtained by currents of air produces the same effect as that obtained by an air-pump. In making experiments on liquids strong insufflations made with the mouth, by aid of a blowpipe, over glass receivers of several litres capacity, and over six wide tubes, several metres high, provided with stop-cocks with narrow openings, have sufficed to make the liquids on which they were placed ascend and fill them, when after each insufflation I shut the stop-cock." [This latter precaution would evidently be unnecessary if the current of air was continuous, as in the case of the wind.]

Again, on the 19th M. Gilbert-Charrier writes to the same periodical from Chartres, describing some further experiments made with mercury by Dr. Gironard:—

"The result has been so complete that in a tube 7 centimetres (4½ in.) high, 2 centimetres (4½ in.) internal diameter, terminating in the form of a dome, with an opening of 7 millimetres (5½ in.) diameter, each insufflation made obliquely with the mouth by aid of a glass tube at the base of the cone, raised, displaced, and carried with it a column

of air, and effected a vacuum so complete that at each blast the mercury rose in the tube to the height of 15 millimetres a column of mercury weighing 60 grammes (925 troy grs.)"

Here we have the germ of an idea as to the form the summit of a chimney should take—that of a dome or cone. A bell-shaped termination to any chimney is not thus the right form, especially for a locomotive, in which draught is the principal element of its motive-power, encountering at high speeds a current of air equal in force to a strong gale. The tendency of the wind is to go down, and not up, a chimney with a wide orifice. In the above experiments the tube blown through was slightly inclined upwards, and in practice the wind striking against the upper part of a domed surface would pass over the orifice in an upwardly-inclined direction. It seems to me singular that the Doctors Gironard and Charrier did not think of applying the principle they demonstrated to the improvement of factory chimneys.—Paris, May 22.

C. H. D.

ON SLATE QUARRIES, AND SLATE COMPANIES.

SIR.—I hoped my letter in the Journal of May 13, remarking on the warning of "Caution," was too clearly written to be misunderstood. But in last week's Journal "J. B. H." represents me as having said the very reverse of the plain meaning of my words. I distinctly stated that Bastard Slate Rock resembled good slate-rock as to degree of liability to perish by exposure to the weather, the proportion of oxides in the metal being the cause of frailty in each. Again, I said that there are no bastard slate properties so called—firsts, seconds, thirds, &c., being the distinctions of quality in the slate market. Bastard slate rock, frequently the nearest covering to good cleaving slate, resembles it in appearance and composition, but is so defective as to lamination, purity of metal, sound unshattered rock, good working joints, &c., that it cannot be worked. The slates that have been got from the outcrop of veins at surface, and were largely used in Wales for roofing cottages, &c., before slate quarries were extensively opened, and which are called in the country Moss slates, are the only things I know of representing "J. B. H.'s" idea of bastard slates. "J. B. H." asks where Lord Palmerston's quarry would have been if only "Caution" or "Experience" had guided its prosecution. With caution and experience properly applied this quarry has been successfully opened, and is successfully worked, without both neither this nor any other quarry ever having paid or can be made to pay. If "J. B. H." will read my pamphlet, published by Mr. Effingham Wilson, he will find the guiding rules to distinguish between good and worthless quarries there plainly laid down. Again, no competent authority says there are no good veins of slate yet waiting to put in work, or that the demand for the best slate has fallen off, or is likely to fall off.

But what "the Man of Experience," in company with all the best authorities, does say is that unable generally to distinguish between paying veins and worthless deposits the public are most awfully gulled and swindled into taking up places and concerns no better than heaps of rubbish, to their own infinite loss, whereby discredit is brought by the disgraceful doing of the promoters of such companies on really good quarries waiting development, which would pay handsomely if properly worked and managed. I hope that the "large undertaking," so pompously announced by "J. B. H." may prove an exception to this lamentable state of things. But the whole tone of his letter, and the want of knowledge of slate there displayed, awakes more fears than hopes for the turn out of this "great undertaking."

Again, so far from the rule being, as "J. B. H." says, that the public can take care of themselves, the rule has, with limited exceptions, been from all time the very contrary. The public far too largely become the easy dupes of unprincipled speculators, being thereby swindled in a very lamentable manner, as all past annals of mining and slate quarrying sadly prove. The "true friends to the slate industry of North Wales" should raise their voices, as I have tried to do, denouncing ignorance and fraud in getting up and managing slate companies, and pointing out how the really valuable slate properties yet to be developed may be distinguished from the so-called quarries, which are really mere "fool-catchers."

London, May 22. A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

LIFE AT THE CALIFORNIAN MINES.

SIR.—*** We had been gold digging during the winter months—in other words, we had been working in gravel claims. Gravel digging is hard work always; pleasant sometimes in working to find a "slug" pretty often, or in cleaning up to find that the "dust" will pay a dollar per day over wages, this makes it pleasant; but diggings of this character are very rare. Washing three or four weeks' "dirt" on a bitterly cold day, and getting just gold enough to pay the store bill, is not calculated to make a man feel very comfortable. A miner hew all things; he may be out of everything else, but if working is not out of hope so he goes on from year to year; sometimes sees his "pile" (in imagination) sure, and again finds it hard to grub himself. One washing pays \$5 per day, the next scarcely anything. The old saying, "Where it is, there it is," is peculiarly applicable to gravel digging. Not being of a very sanguine temperament, not in one of the rich diggings, apparently over we started for the quartz mines of Grass Valley. Twenty pounds is not a heavy load for a mule or for a soldier, but that weight of blankets strapped on my back for the greater part of two days, and tramping over the mountain roads of California, is as much like work as anything I want to do, and so says my partner—agreed or not, blankets have to go, too, all the time.

The second day brought us (I was going to say home) to Grass Valley, and we almost look on the town as such, its streets and stores look as familiar as those of Redruth or Camborne; here you will find representatives of every mining district in Cornwall, and were familiar with the faces of hundreds, but on looking round after only a few months' absence there is many a one missing—some gone to Cariboo (British Columbia), some to Boise River; the majority of these will be back again in the fall, some to the eastern states, and a number to England, but their places are more than filled with strangers. We soon discovered, though there is a great number of men working, and things are looking promising for the summer, that employment is hard to get. There has been, and still is, a deal of talk respecting what will be done in a short time. Some eminent geologists and scientific men have been here, and reported very favourably on the quartz ledges of the locality, and the newspapers have been doing their best to draw attention; but with all, so far, no public company has started into vigorous operation. It seems strange, too, that they have not; the mines around are, if not the best, among the best in the State, the produce of them being estimated at \$500,000 per month. Yet the extension of the ledges wrought, though traceable for thousands of feet, is lying idle, held by parties who do just the required work to keep others out. The want of capital, or a speculative spirit among capitalists, is everywhere perceptible. During the winter, as well as at present, scores of men have been on the hills "prospecting"; they hunt up new veins, or sink pits on old ones; if anything promising is met with, a few tons of rock are taken out and crushed; if it pays well the ground is for sale, if not it is abandoned for the time. It is not rare to hear that some party has struck a "good thing," and quite an excitement is got up; this subsides to give place to another. No matter, however, how kindly or promising, or advantageously situated for working a ledge is, if it will more than half meet the cost of working, even on the surface, neglected, waiting for the monied men of the country to open their pockets; or the working-miner to find a streak (shoot) of rich rock. You will be apt to say this is none of my business, so I will return to our own affairs. We had to get work if it could be had for asking, and we began with the Monday morning; now, not to come from a certain parish or two in Cornwall renders it unnecessary to go some miles to seek work. I have heard it said, though I cannot vouch for the truth of it, "if they want a man they send home for him." Passing such exclusive concerns, we went to at least one diggings every day, got the promise of the "first show" in several places; that generally means, "if any one leaves, or is discharged, and you should come round immediately after, you can have a job." The Saturday we got orders to come to the diggings we are now engaged at the following Monday, and accordingly put in appearance. There is a similarity of dress among miners in Cornwall that is entirely wanting here; anything or everything is worn underground, but the hats worn contrast the most forcibly; they are of every size and shape (excepting stove-pipes), and always of soft material—gum covered, if required to keep out water; occasionally one comes across a Cornish "hat-cap" worn by some one just on, but as it is likely to earn for him the title of "old countryman" he soon discards it. On the blowing of the whistle, 7 A.M., we started with the crowd underground. The shaft is sunk on the course of the vein, and is flat enough to admit of easy walking up and down, thus dispensing with ladders. Boss No. 1 is basely engaged superintending two or four men, who are repairing and enlarging the shaft. No. 2 found us tools, and directed us where to work. Our place is in the stopes; the vein is from 4 to 8 in. thick in granite, which is generally very hard, stopes carried from 4 to 4½ ft. high; the vein being nearly flat we work either sitting or kneeling. The main drift, or "funnel," is square with the stopes, which are in a line with each other; so we are seven pairs in one breast, driving or stopping, which you please. At 6 P.M. we quit, but before we had shifted our clothes an important personage showed himself; he required no introduction, for his book proclaimed him "tax collector." My idea of this class is a little man, sharp, and hard faced, with quite a business air. This one differed; he was over 6 ft. high, a big, able fellow, though he looked anything but self-possessed. I would not say he was ashamed of his calling, for it is much easier than hard work; his trousers stuck inside his boots, which reached to his knees, and the butt ends of a brace of pistols showing, gave him an appearance calculated to intimidate—Chinamen, perhaps. "Cousin Jack" hates the foreign tax, but the collector don't scare him. "Some new hands on this month, and I want to see them," he said. A right use of his eyes would be his only chance, for no one spoke. I was coolly arranging my digging tools, and appearing to be in no hurry I thought to dodge him; but, falsetto-like thought, he was too smart; he enquired my name, and informed me that he had to collect foreign miners' license from me. My stating that this was my first working day, and the month nearly ended, amounted to nothing. It does not signify if you only work a week, the \$1 for the month has to be collected. Thursday he was present again, with "Some of you didn't give in your names, and I want them to-day." All looked as if they didn't hear, but someone had given him the names, and he found the last man. Now, I am willing to pay my \$6 per annum poll tax, and if it was rightly applied the \$4 road tax. If I were mining on my own account I should not think so very hard of the other, but for an hired man to pay \$4 monthly to work is not only an imposition, but a gross injustice. But for foreign miners California to-day would be nowhere, for Americans as a class are not good miners, and this will have the effect of driving more men out of the State than any one thing else. I believe the foreign miners' tax is collected in this county by way of retaliation, because foreigners during the late election did not side with the Government. No matter what the cause is, or whether, as some think, it is unconstitutional or not, we have to pay it or become citizens; a good many prefer

the alternative, which gives them a chance to travel to Mexico at Government expense if there is any fighting to be done there, by way of enforcing the Monroe doctrine.

Saturday, 5 P.M., finished the week's work. Boss No. 1 had not till now spoken words with us, and No. 2 only to give orders. Californian, or, more properly speaking, New England, men, put in their "best licks," and be on their best behaviour; of course, there are exceptions. We were asked to work on Sunday, as the work was pressing; we consented. "Boss" with us all the time, all work done with his consent and under his direction. A miner, when working for wages, is required to exert himself, and never express a dissenting opinion, for you are not hired to think. When I entered this country I smiled at some things that came under my notice, and never a pitman (at home) spoke, but it would not do. Of course, we don't work Saturday, and may not be required again for two or three weeks, but folks in general are very particular on that score. The miners' Ten Commandments do not mention Sunday work, for the fourth says "Thou shalt not remember what thy friends do in the Sabbath day, lest the remembrance may not compare favourably with thine doest." Six days thou mayest die or pick all that the body can stand, but the other day is the Sabbath, when thou shalt wash all thy dirty shirts, chop thy wood, and make all thy bread, and boil thy pork and beans, that thou wait not in weariness for the Sabbath day. —Nevada Co., California, March 31.

WORKING MAN.

QUACK MINING CAPTAINS—ENGLISH AND WELSH.

SIR.—In all ages, and amongst all classes, pretenders and impostors found encroaching on the territories of their superiors—superiors, I say, as being more capable to discharge the important functions which these posts falsely pretend to do. The countenance which has been, and continues to be, given to this class of men has proved in the majority of cases, if not with exception, fatal to success in the department to which they presumptuously attach themselves. History affords abundance of examples which might be brought forward to corroborate this. The remark which I have just made in general way, will much more particularly apply to cases with references to mines and mining. The remark has often been made by several of your correspondents, that the ill-omened which has attended the management of many a promising work is to be attributed entirely to the ignorance and inexperience of certain individuals who hold important situations in the work.

Now, it is of vital importance that an "observation" of this kind, carrying truth with it, as it certainly does, should be duly regarded. So long as our mines are under the control and supervision of those men, both the directors and the community in general will have to suffer. But why should I speak of the future while the present is progressing with instances to this effect? Companies are robbed—that is, in effect, money is squandered and spent in fruitless efforts to deprive the mute earth of its treasures, obstinate to yield it. The greatest question these days ought to be—Now, where is the precious metal? We know to a close degree where it is, but where are not to be found that can extract it all out—men who know the difference between gold and sulphur, between a lump of coal and a lump of lead, men who not only have eyes but can see with them, and know how to use them.

A blind man would do quite as well as many of our captains: we want more of the geological effect in them. The true miner, like the goat, never feels at home but when he traverses, with his mind or body, the bare rocks, penetrates into their secret recesses, and classifies their different parts and strata. He delights little in simپtuous scenes, he thinks but little of the town and its apses; but his thoughts are concentrated in his mine, and when he sleeps he literally dreams of his mine; his interest is that of the company—all is one and the same. This is what our captains and managers ought to be, but we are sorry to find the actual case too frequently otherwise. Not only were many taking upon themselves the mining business while they are utterly inexperienced and unable to perform it, but also they are such as cannot be relied on. They make fools of themselves, and injure the companies they belong to. For instance, we men came forward, one is the capacity of an engineer, the other as a resident mining captain, to apply the dial and levelling instruments to an adit or day level [I need not say the place]; and likewise to an engine-shaft sunk on the breast of a hill; their chief object was to get a hole through into the level driven below. They both had, from time to time, dialed the place, again and again taken the height, length, and depth; the work was done, for they were ignorant of their position, and whether they used their instruments properly or not a great mistake took place. Both sets of men continued along the shaft, and drove the level for several months, expecting a hole to each other. The men, according to orders, had to bore a hole now and then about 5 ft. deep, by shelling the shaft. These holes were charged with powder and fired, expecting this would force a hole to the level below. After doing this no sign was received, and another charge was given to bore a hole on the bottom of the shaft; while the men were making preparations to do this they heard a crash about ten yards above, which arose from the last on the approach of those driving the level; this had proved to the miners that they were in great danger. Now they had abandoned sinking the shaft, and bore a hole in the forepart of the level from 5 to 6 feet in length, so they got through about 10 yards above the bottom of the shaft, as before stated.

This fact of itself is sufficient to show how important it is to have our captains well versed in their business. Another argument may be derived from what we have heard at—the wasting of the company's money.

STRETTA.

WHEAL GRENVILLE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR.—From time to time the actual condition and prospects of the mine have been brought before the public, and, as a necessary consequence, from the undoubted respectability of the parties from whom these statements emanated, many speculators have been induced to invest their capital in it, on the faith of these representations being realized; if, therefore, any of the shareholders will refer to the report of Capt. Thomas and Son's last inspection, and compare it with the present state of the mine, which will be abundantly sufficient to justify them in taking the matter at once into their serious consideration, and at the ensuing meeting to investigate the cause of the present depreciation of the property, and the reason why the recommendations contained in that report have been set aside. For years past heavy calls have been drawn from the pocket of the shareholders; expensive and, as it has proved, unnecessary machinery has been erected to develop the resources of the mine, and to work it to a profit; and stampa have been procured, at a very large cost, to crush the "promised" tonnage—in fact, every suggestion of the agents has been fully carried out by the shares of the shareholders; but, also, to what purpose? Only to hear the oft-told tale of the agent's confidence in the

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Now in the press,

STATISTICS OF THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON, WITH OBSERVATIONS UPON THEM,
BY THOMAS SPARGO, Stock, Share, and Mining Broker, Graham House,
Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

I beg to inform the mining interest that my work, under the above title, for 1865, will be published early in the ensuing month, and will contain the following particulars, viz.: The geological position; present prospects, names of owner, manager, and secretary; with statements of the annual returns of each mine during the last ten years, and of total dividends paid to the present time.

The work will be illustrated by a Map of Cornwall and Devonshire; Geological District Maps, divided into eight sections, in which will be shown the boundary lines of each parish, height of hills, sources of rivers, &c.; Maps of the St. Just, St. Ives, Marazion, Helston, Gwinear, Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Consols, Ashburton, &c., and Exmouth mining districts, showing boundary lines of each property, with the Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by Capt. Charles Thomas); Section of the Workings in the Fowey Consols District (supplied by Major Davis, R.M.); Geological Map of the Devon Great Consols (supplied by the secretary, A. Allen, Esq.); and of all the principal mines in the two counties, including the following:

Basset and Grylls	Great Briton
Bodmin Consols	Wheat Hearnis
Bosstet Mine	Carr Vivian
Cook's Kitchen	West Par Consols
Bowthorpe	Herodaford
Bodnick Consols	Wheat Reeth
Boller and Bassett	Carr Bras
Carbarrack	Closwance Wood
Gaiardnack	Crane
Gamboe Consols	East Wheal Ellen
Gardons United	East Pool
Garwest Consols	East Wheal Abraham
Garnavall	East Wheal Russell
Garnock Daws	Furdon
Gosbe	Great Wheal Metal
Gosbe United	Great Wheal Fortune
Cathedral	Great Work Consols
Carries	Great Devon and Bedford
Callington	Gunnislake (Clitlers)
East Wheal Music	Levant
Oreminia	Melioran
Caradon Consols	Maudlin
Cargoli	New Trevenen
Culstock Consols	North Treskerby
Carynwyth	New Wheal Ross
Carson and Phoenix Con.	North Buller
Dolcoath	New Pembroke
Devon and Cornwall Utd.	Pend-an-drea
Duke of Cornwall	Perren Wheal Maria
East Alfred Consols	South Lovell
East Crimis Consols	Sithney and Carmeal U.
East Wheal Damsel	Treworn Wheal Rose
Glimar	Tolvadden
Genick	West Seton
East Wheal Jane	West Great Work
East Gunnislake	Wheal Seton
East Rosewarne	Wheal Sparnon
Frank Mills	Wheal Uny
Great South Chilverton	West Wheal Vor
Great Wheal Vor	West Stray Park
Great Betalack	Wheal Vlow
Gawton	Wheal Emily Henrietia
Gurlyn	Wheal Norris
Great Dogwas	Wheal Pollard
Great Wheal Alfred	Trumpet Consols
Great Wheal Bassett	Wheal Eliza
Honda Peter	Wheal Arthur
Halslaming and Croft	West Birch Tor
Gothal	West Par Consols
Great Wheal Baddern	Great East Lovell
Hawkmoor	Wheal Ocean
Hington Down Consols	Wheal Penrose
Kelly Bray	Wheal Prosper
Lady Bertha	Wheal Prudence
Lewis	Wheal Ramoth
Lambo	Wheal Reen
Mineral Court	Wheal Rose
New Burna Burna	Wheal St. Clear
North Wheal Buoy	Wheal Sicily
Nangoglan	Wheal Unity
New Wheal Frances	Wheal Zion
New Wheal Vaddon	New Vor and Metal Utd.
North Consols	South Rosewarne
North Hallowbeagle	West Frances
North Leisure	East Providence
North Rosewarne	Cridills
North Wheal Seton	Great Caradon
Penbugle	East Wheal Lovell
Grylls Mouth and Spares	Wheal Treworiz
Wh. Falmouth and Spares	Sithney Wheal Vor
Great Wheal Grylls	New Lovell
West Wheal Damself	Reitanna Hill
Killiford	Penhalevaria
Leant Consols	Penhale (lead)
Mangies	Penhale (tin)
West Clifford	Penhale Moor
West Wheal Jane	Ferran St. George
Wheal Nelson	Ferran Wheal Virgin
Wheal Virgin	Poidey Moor
West Rosewarne United	Great Wheal Baddern
West Treasury	Great Wheal Buoy
Prideaux Wool	Great Consols
Sparres Moor	Poldrares
North Levant	Bedmores
Pendeen Consols	Rosinvalle
Wheal Bai	Rosewarne and Herland
Bolstallack	St. Anselm and Grylls
Bolswidden	St. Anselm Consols
East Chiverton	St. Cleer Consols
Wheal Friendly	South Ellen
Trevanance	South Garris
West Worth Consols	Silver Valley
Chiverton Moor	Rosewarne Consols
Mineral Bottom	Swapanol
Poldrares	Trebarn
West Wheal Katty	Ting Tang
Pemballs	United Mines
Poldrares	Union Mines
Wheal Katty	South Katty
Wheal Chiverton	South Wheal Katty
East Bodnick and Mount	South Wheal Rose
Wheal Lorna	South St. George
Wheal Mexico	South Tresavean and Mawla
Wheal Hope	Trefulack
North Chiverton	Stray Park
Trekevety	Trannack
West Tremayne	Tretroll and Messer
Prince Alfred Consols	Trevyan
South Chiverton	Trevole
Wheal Hartley	Trewane
Wheal Ladore	Tryngarn Consols
West Chiverton	Twynnalls
East Polberro	Trelow
West Wheal Seton	Worva Downs
Carri Camborne	Afred Consols
West Condurrow	Great Wheal Alfred
Wheal Union	Bainson
South Condurrow	Binner Downs
Wheal Gossamer	Bodmin Consols
South Condurrow	Boscundie
Wheal Hart	Wheal Edward
Wheal Lander	Wheal Albert
West Chiverton	Wheal Unity
East Polberro	West Sharp Tor
West Wheal Seton	Wheal Trannack
Carri Camborne	Wheal Tremayne
West Condurrow	Par Consols
Wheal Union	New Wheal Seton
South Condurrow	Wheal Rose
Wheal Owles	Wheal Owles.

(The above extensive List presents some of the mines which the author will refer to, the remaining portion will be named in a future Number of the Journal.)

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THE METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord KINNAIRD moved that the order for the second reading of the bill should be discharged, that the bill might be reconstructed—not, however, with a view of proceeding with it at the present late period of the session. He regarded the objection of the proximity of a general election as the chief reason that the introduction of the bill was opposed, but he did not think a vote or a seat should be regarded in comparison with so important a matter. He regretted that he had been compelled to take the course he had, because of the loss of life that must necessarily result from the delay which was thus occasioned—loss of life against which coroners' inquests were no provision whatever, even in cases where the loss of life was occasioned by defects in machinery. This circumstance arose from the fact that the jury were generally composed of miners, and that the miners themselves who could give evidence adverse to the management of the mine in which the accident happened dared not open their mouths. As an instance, a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned where two men were killed by the explosion of a boiler which was proved to have been bought at third-hand. The miners themselves did not complain of the ventilation of the mines, because they believed it could not be remedied; but they complained, and justly, of the state of things underground. A miner's life might be truly said to be constantly trembling in the balance. He was compelled to exercise an amount of vigilance with which it was unfair to tax him. That was the true state of things in the great majority of mines. Had he gone into committee he should have been able to show, by the evidence of scientific men, that the evils at present complained of were capable of a remedy. He was aware of a great opposition had been got up against the bill. Messrs. Taylor had, no doubt, a high standing in the mining world, and their opinion had the greatest weight; but, looking to the report, it would be found that their mines were not, as might have been expected, in a very different state from the others. He was sorry that legislation must stand over for another year, and that the fearful loss of life which occurred daily must still go on. He had no alternative but to withdraw the bill, as the Government had seen fit to oppose instead of themselves promoting such a measure. He earnestly implored the Government during the recess to employ practical scientific men to investigate this subject. He could give the names of men who would be prepared to prove, notwithstanding the prejudice that existed to the contrary, that mines could be ventilated, not only so as to save the lives of the workers, but to the great advantage of the adventures themselves. If these enquiries were made the question would be very much simplified, and they would be prepared for legislation next session.—Lord VIVIAN thought the bill was a most mischievous one. The noble lord had introduced it entirely on his own responsibility, and under protest of all his brother commissioners—a protest made to him in the strongest way, and founded on their conviction that legislation such as that attempted by the noble lord would be dangerous in its character, and most prejudicial to the mining interests. As the noble lord had announced his intention to withdraw the bill, he should not think it his duty to go into detail and answer the statement he had made, although every iota of it could easily be refuted. He must, however, venture to do so, to all they could to promote the comfort of the miners, and before any legislation was proposed the question should be considered for the next twelve months or two years.

In a letter to the *Times*, Lord KINNAIRD says—"You naturally curtailed much of what I said in withdrawing the Metalliferous Mines Bill, on Monday; but I regret that you should have omitted one observation, which was to the effect that there were several mines in Cornwall, as well as in the North, such as those of the London Lead Company and Mr. Beaumont's, where the comfort of the men was well attended to, and yet even in many of these it would be found, by referring to the analysis in the report, that the air was bad. I might further add that the only instance of furnace heating in metalliferous mines (not ironstone) we met with on the principle recommended in the report was at Burree Pasture, belonging to Mr. Beaumont, which answered very well."

The following letter has been addressed by Lord KINNAIRD to Mr. KENDALL, in further explanation of the course he has adopted:—

DEAR SIR,—I regret that you and others should suppose for a moment that in issuing the address to the miners I had the least intention of raising any ill-feeling between the miners and their employers; nor do I believe it can have that effect. I was informed that a county meeting was to be summoned against my Bill, at which I felt there was no chance of the voice of the miners being heard, and as I was anxious to ascertain their views, and also considered it important that the miners, and all others connected with the mines should know the serious mortality which prevails among the men, and which has been fully brought to light by the investigation of the Commissioners, I issued the address. I feel quite sure that mine agents, who are generally so anxious for the welfare of the men, would concur in any practicable measure which would lessen this mortality, or would otherwise benefit the condition of the men. I have no wish to cast any imputation on the conduct of the owners of mines, as by your speech you appear to think, nor do I doubt whenever employer and employee are brought in immediate contact, that the owner deals kindly and liberally with his employees, and the board have power to enforce the recommendation of the Commissioners only where useful and practicable; well managed mines, consequently, would remain untouched; but in the great majority of cases the employer and employee do not come in immediate contact; the mines, as you know, are the property of adventurers, and the shares, sold in the market in London, become a mere gambling transaction; and however desirous the agents and managers of the mines may be for the welfare of their men they cannot, unless aided by legislation, carry out their good intentions. The property belongs to men who purchase shares not as an investment, but as a speculation, and as these are perpetually changing hands, it is necessary for the agents to make up the accounts for the dividends at short intervals, and impossible for them to introduce improvements which, although beneficial in the end, must affect temporally the profits of the mine. I believe the consequences of my Bill, and the expenses it would entail, have been much over-rated, but as I understand that some of its provisions are considered by the agents and others to be too stringent, I have resolved to withdraw the present Bill, for the purpose of re-introducing it with amendments, to meet the objections raised, but not, of course, with the view of carrying it in this session. I have every hope that the Bill, so amended, will meet with general approval, except from those who are averse to all legislation. I will send you a copy of the Bill as soon as printed, with some observations upon it.

I regret to see that at the meetings at Camborne, and also at Minera, it was stated that Mr. Hunt had assisted me in preparing the Bill. This assertion I can positively contradict. I prepared the Bill myself, founding it on the recommendations in the report, and aided solely by a gentleman now retired from business, but known formerly as an able parliamentary agent. I purposely avoided consulting anyone, as I was anxious that no one but myself should be committed to a measure which I knew would entail considerable odium. I sent Mr. Hunt a copy of the Bill when printed, as I had done to the three Cornish Members, but I understand how the mistake has arisen. Sir George Grey made a point of circulating the Bill largely amongst all parties interested, and I, therefore, sent upwards of 200 copies to Jermyn-street, where the addresses could alone be obtained; and I presume that Mr. Hunt may have directed some of them with his own hand.

In conclusion, allow me to say that, however much I fear I have excited the ill-will of those connected with mines, I think you will all do me the justice to believe I was actuated solely by a sense of duty. It was not an agreeable position to find myself exposed to some of my co-commissioners, and to many of those who showed me such personal kindness during my sojourn in the mining districts, for I can say with truth that throughout the enquiry I was received with the greatest courtesy, and met with every desire to furnish me with the fullest information; but I felt, and still feel, that unless the subject were brought prominently forward while the matter was yet fresh in the minds of those who had assisted in the enquiry the report would be a dead letter, and the crying evils, the existence of which was unsuspected even by those most deeply concerned in their removal, would not be remedied. I, therefore, determined to take the matter up, which, had I listened only to my own inclination, I should certainly not have done.—*Pulteney Hotel, May 20.*

KINNAIRD.

TRINIDAD PETROLEUM.—(from a Correspondent).—It is now a clearly-ascertained fact that petroleum oil springs have been discovered in Trinidad, and the discovery cannot fail to bring more or less benefit to the island. In oil the operations are so much surer, easier, quicker, and more profitable than in coal mining, asphalt works, or manufacturing operations generally, that there is less chance of disappointment. American capitalists' representatives are eager to purchase, and deposits, to be forfeited unless the contract be completed within a given time, have been paid. One found oil on St. Mary's estate, Cedars, and it now appears that it has been locally known there for years, and that the negro labourers have been in the habit of scooping it out of the earth in calabashes for their home use, very dirty, of course, and mixed with much foreign matter, but yet available for lighting purposes after the earthy, watery, and vegetable matters mixed with it had been left to settle. Mr. Bennett, the manager of St. Mary's, states that if the clay where the oily substance is found be squeezed the oil will run out, and that the sandstone rocks, of which most of the boulders along the beach (some contain lignite in abundance) are composed, are saturated with the oil, which could be run into boats lying in the smooth water of Cedars Bay, by an adit and pipes, without even boring, so that something must surely come of the discovery. Oil has been found at Oropouche, on the estate of Mr. Lange, and will probably be found at many points between Oropouche (though Guapo, Irois, and Cedros) and Iacoas, 25 miles distant, for throughout that line the same geological formations exist. The central and northern parts of the island are of different geological character, and not likely to have any oil; and in the two places where the oil has yet actually been found the country is, unfortunately, very unhealthy in some seasons or years, for recently arrived, and even at times for old resident persons from northern climates; but there will not long be need of European or American resident managers, as Creole superintendence, as well as labour, will be easily obtainable. More than twelve months since I directed the attention of Mr. Hamilton Warner, of San Fernando, who has taken out some useful patents for the treatment of the natural pitch, to the probability of finding oil near Oropouche and La Brea, yet he failed to take the hint, and permitted foreigners to get the honour of the discovery.

COAL AND IRON IN AMERICA.—The following extract from an article in the *American Railroad Journal* of the 6th inst. seems to contradict the prevalent notion that a great war is prejudicial to trade. The figures showing the progress of the coal and iron trades in Pennsylvania are especially noteworthy, as it is to be feared that the high duties on foreign iron (about 70 per cent. on pig-iron now, as compared with 24 per cent. before the war) will, when the supply of labour in America is increased by the cessation of the war, act as a prohibition against imports of English iron. As the avowed policy of the party in power in the States is to foster home manufactures, and prevent purchases from abroad of any articles which can be manufactured in the States, there is little hope of any serious reduction in duties until the next Presidential election:—

"We might naturally expect that production would have received a check during the present struggle. Yet, strange to say, we find it otherwise. Take a few examples: the amount of tonnage over our principal railways and canals from the interior to the Atlantic coast, through two States only, New York and Pennsylvania, which in 1859 was 3,615,362 tons, and in 1862, 6,290,424 tons; and merchandise moved West in return, which in the former year 6,239,450, and in 1863 10,595,212 tons. The amounts in either case are more than double what they were before the war, in 1859. So much for transportation alone in two of the principal States. Now, as to production. English writers always place great stress on the value of their coal mines and their enormous yields.

Now, it is well known to scientific men, if not to others, that the largest coal fields in the world are to be found in the United States. In Pennsylvania alone has this particular industry been developed with precision, or employed organised capital to much extent. The product of its regions in anthracite and semi-bituminous in 1859 was 7,992,632 tons; in 1863, 10,226,124 tons; and 1864, 10,564,926 tons; while its soft and bituminous coal, and that of Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, was doubled in production. This production in Pennsylvania was 3,000,000 tons in 1864. The quantity of pig-iron manufactured in the same State the past year was 700,000 tons, or nearly double what it was in 1863 (?). Now, these special examples of increased value might be further given in the case of lumber, grain, petroleum, tobacco, sorghum, wool, hemp, and many other staples."

Meetings of Public Companies.

THE SLATE TRADE—EXCURSION TO A QUARRY.

The shareholders in the Prince of Wales and Princess of Wales Companies have made an interesting excursion to their quarries, in order personally to ascertain the progress made in connection with them. Some 15 years back two or three quarrymen, believing that they had discovered the "road to fortune" in a mountain ravine near Nantlle, called "Cwmtrwsgl," commenced operations in their own humble way, and succeeded in quarrying some beautiful specimens of slate, the right to search for which they afterwards sold to a gentleman of considerable experience in slate quarrying, from whom in process of time it passed into the hands of the two companies now referred to; the operations now carried on upon their behalf by Mr. Harvey, the managing director, during the 15 months of their existence having proved so satisfactory that it was decided to invite the shareholders to the district to inspect the slate *in situ*. From Carnarvon the opening in the day's proceedings. The quarries are under the superintendence of Mr. John Roberts, and the area over which the operations may be carried embraces about 150 or 160 acres, and at present the number of men employed is about 150.

The shareholders were

[MAY 27, 1865.]

regularly from Lake Huron to Liverpool at lower freights. The report was received and adopted.

A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared, free of income tax.

Messrs. Gladstone and Morrison were re-elected directors, and Mr. George was re-appointed auditor.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, directors, and managers, for their successful management of the company's affairs, when the proceedings terminated.

SOUTH DARREN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Aystonfriars, yesterday.—Mr. White in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which, made up to the end of March, showed a profit of £21. for six months, and a balance of liabilities over assets of £4. 3s. 1d. The April cost, including merchants' bills, amounted to £91., and the ore sold for that month realised £24.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

May 24.—During the last six months the 60 west has been extended about 9 fms.; the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, composed of good mineralised killas, carbonate of lime, also lead and copper ore, valued at 10/- per fm., and, from its appearance, I anticipate early improvement. At this point the length of ore ground passed through is about 6 fms., and has been valued at from 10/- to 20/- per fm. This ore ground is standing whole to the 40. From this level the drawing-shaft has been sunk 8 fms. I hope to get this communicated with the 60 by the end of next month. The 40 west has been extended about 15 fms. The lode in the present end is 2½ ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 20/- per fm. Its appearance indicates further improvement. The length of ore ground passed through in this level is about 34 fms., 20 fms. of which is now being worked by stopes. The remainder of the ore ground west of the winze is standing whole, as may be seen by reference to the section. This piece of ore ground has been valued at from 10/- to 20/- per fm. for lead and copper ore. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level is, on an average, 3 ft. wide, worth 20/- per fm. The 30 west has been extended about 14 fathoms; the lode has been disordered and poor for the last 6 fms., in consequence of a cross-course. The ground in the end appears at present to be getting more mineralised, and presents a better appearance. I am of opinion that there will be an improvement at this point soon. The length of ore ground passed through at this point is about 47 fms., of which about 28 fms. has been taken away to the 20. The remainder of the ore ground is now being worked by two stopes. The lode in the stope over the back of this level, west of this winze, is 2½ ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 13/- per fm. The lode in the stope east of the winze is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 10/- per fm. The 20 west has been extended about 13 fms.; the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, and contains a good mixture of lead and copper of a very promising character. This end for the present is suspended. The men are engaged in sinking a winze for the purpose of ventilating this and the 30. The air being foul will not admit of two parties working at the same time. As soon as the winze is communicated with the level below the driving will again be resumed. The length of ore ground passed through here is about 7 fathoms, valued at from 5/- to 10/- per fm. The shallow level west has been extended about 6 fms.; in this driving the lode has produced spots of lead and copper, but not to value. The lode in the end is 18 in. wide, but poor. I advise this driving to be suspended for the present, and the men placed elsewhere. The shallow level east has been extended on the course of the lode about 8 fms. The lode in this end is 1 ft. wide, and contains spar, carbonate of lime, and copper. The lode has a very promising appearance, and is parallel to, and in the same hill as, the Cwm Erynn lode. Our returns of lead and copper since November to the present time are—Lead, 140 tons; copper, 60 tons; amounting to about 2900t. There are now employed underground and at surface 80 hands, 55 of which are on our tuwerk operations. Our expenditure for the next six months will be about 3500/- per month, and I calculate on our available returns to be about 5000/- per month until the shaft is communicated with the 60, and a winze sunk from the 40 to the 50, after which, from present appearances, our returns will, as a matter of course, further increase. The cost shall be kept as low as possible consistent with the effectual development of the mine. In conclusion, I beg to remark that the mine, on the whole, has opened out equal to my expectations, and that its present prospects are very encouraging.—J. BOUNDY.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the report and accounts should be received and adopted.

Mr. EDWARD COOKE said that, looking at the plan before them, it would appear that the reserves in the mine must be very considerable, certainly over 10,000t. It was a very important fact that in the 60 the ore was met with so soon, as it proved that the ore ground lengthened in depth; and, if it should prove to be a new sheet of ore, it was equally important. The agent had promised that the returns would exceed the costs by 100/- per month; and, taking into consideration the careful reports of Capt. Boundy, the shareholders had every reason to place the greatest reliance upon his statements. Under these circumstances, the shareholders might congratulate themselves upon having a mine that was steadily advancing into a dividend state.

Mr. PAULL mentioned that the reserves since the last meeting had considerably increased.—The SECRETARY said that Capt. Williams, who a short time since inspected the mine for a shareholder, valued the reserves at 16,000t.

Mr. PAULL, replying to a question, stated that everything was charged up as closely as possible.

Capt. BOUNDY expressed a most favourable opinion as to the future of the mine.

The report and accounts were received and adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has not been very active this week; at the same time, a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted, and there is evidently a more favourable period approximating, from the numerous enquiries which are being made for shares generally.

WHEEL SETON and WEST SERON have been dealt in at fair market quotations.—CLIFFORDS have changed hands, and are apparently firm, at present prices.—WEST CHIVERTON has been in good demand this week, and numerous transactions reported, at advanced figures, arising from the improved prospects of the mine.—GREAT SOUTH TOLOUS and SOUTH CONDURROW have been in fair request, the former at slightly improved rates.—EAST BASSET and NORTH BASSER have been dealt in at minimum prices.—WHEEL BULLERS have been less active, but changed hands at quoted rates.—TINCOFFITS have shared in the transactions of the week, and are apparently firm.

FRANK MILLS are sought for at buyers' prices.—GREAT LAXEY have been freely dealt in at advanced rates.—GREAT NORTH LAXEY are in good demand, and are apparently firm at higher prices.—EAST GREENVILLE and WHEAL GREENVILLE have not been so active this week, and, though dealt in, the fluctuations have been frequent.—NORTH TRESKERDYS are in good request, but attended with slight variation in price.—WHEAL ROSE shares are required for at buyers' prices, but rather firm.—EAST JANEY have been done at nominal figures.—GREAT WHEAL BUSY have been released, but freely sought for at minimum quotations, with a tendency to advance.—HALLENBEEGLE and GREAT NORTH DOWNS are still in request at lower quotations.—NORTH SHEPHERDS are been rather extensively dealt in at advanced prices, but are apparently weaker.—CHIVERTON and CHIVERTON MOOR have been more engrossed for, and prices firmer.—WENTWORTH CONSOLS and MINERAL BOTTOM are firmer, and show a tendency to improve.—GREAT WHEAL VORS have been freely dealt in, but some slight fluctuations have followed.—EAST WHEAL LOVELLS have had a deal in, and left off considerably lower.

New WHEAL LOVELLS have been in good demand, at advanced rates, consequent on the improved prospects of the mine.—SOUTH LOVELLS have not been so active this week, but show a tendency to greatly improve.—SITHNEY WHEAL METALS have been enquired for, but not freely dealt in.—HARRIETTS have been offered at lower rates.—TELVADDENS have been in good demand, and prices advanced.—EAST ROSEWAERNES are in better request, and firmer.—MARGARETS have been done, at nominal figures.—PROVIDENCE MINES are sought for, at minimum rates.—EAST CARADONS have been less active this week, and receded in price.—MARKE VALLES are enquired for, at buyers' prices.—WEST CARADONS continue in request, at fair market figures.—THE LAWNES are sought for, at minimum quotations.—NEW WHEAL MARTHAS are very quiet.—HINGTON DOWNS have been enquired for.—EAST WHEAL RUSSELLS are quoted a little better, but very few transactions have transpired.—CERBROS have been rather quiet this week.—BOTTLE HILLS have been done at nominal prices.

EAST CARADON.—No important change has taken place since last noticed. The 80 east, on cantier, is worth 6/- per fm.; the 80 west, 12/-; the 90 east, 10/-; the 90 west, 15/-; the 80 east, on south bank, is worth 8/- per fm.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—In taking down the lode in the 130 east it is reported worth 30/- per fm., and from the appearance of the lode a further improvement is fully anticipated.—HAWKMOOR continues to look promising, without any positive change. The stopes in the back of the 25 are yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm., and in the western ground the tin lodes are producing some good work for tin: 20 tons of copper ore per fm. is sampled to-day (Friday).

MAUDLIN MINE.—The engine-shaft sinking below the 70 is progressing satisfactorily, in highly mineralised ground. The 70 east has not yet intersected the lode east of cross-course; the lode in the bottom is still worth 60/- per fm. for copper ore.

EAST JANEY is reported to have further improved in the 36 south, the lode now yielding fully 16 cwt. per fm., and looking remarkably promising for further improvement, whilst all other places present more favourable appearances.

OKEL TOR is represented to have improved in the 65 east, whilst the other productive places continue to yield the usual quantities of copper ore. The last two-monthly sale was 364 tons, which left a very good profit. The current two-monthly ore will be considerably augmented.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—The cross-cut in the 110 has progressed very satisfactorily this week, but the lode has not yet been intersected, although it is daily expected.

Should the lode on cantier prove to be of the value anticipated, a very considerable advance in the price and value of the shares must of necessity take place, for when two such important points as the 110 and 140 have been proved it leaves little doubt of the value of the whole lode yet undeveloped above and below these points. The lode in the 140 continues productive, notwithstanding the fluctuations that naturally take place in large and highly mineralised lodes.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—The improvements referred to last week appear to continue, and from the character of the lode in the shaft there is no doubt that they are on the eve of a very important discovery, which is now worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and improving.

A 72 fm. level will be commenced at that point, which will open north and south on a good productive lode. The 60 fm. level end is looking well; the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding about 1 ton per fathom. The other places in operation look well.

WEST CHIVERTON is represented to have very considerably improved in several important points, but especially in the 80, west of Burgess's, on Valpy's lode, which has been intersected by a south cross-cut; when first seen it was worth 60/- per fm., but now improved to 80/- per fm. This lode, as well as the 70 end, is in whole ground, there being no level either above or under it, consequently the value and importance of the discovery cannot be fully appreciated. The 70, west of Burgess's shaft, on Williams's lode, is worth 40/- per fm., whilst the lode in the shaft is valued at 30/- per fm. The winze sinking below the 90 is worth 1000/- per fathom. There are two winzes sinking below the 80, worth together 140/- per fm. On Valpy's lode, sinking below the 80, the two winzes are worth together 70/- per fathom; the aggregate value of these productive places is worth the extraordinary sum of 610/- per fathom. Taking into consideration the numerous stopes and tribute ground in course of operation, this mine may be looked upon as the richest in the kingdom for the depth.—CHIVERTON MINE: Murray's shaft is now down to the 70, and, from the character of the lodes, running parallel with and in the

same channel of ground as West Chiverton, the development of the mine is watched with deep interest, in anticipation of the lodes ultimately becoming equally productive.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—The prospects here are of a very encouraging nature. The lode in the engine-shaft is about 3 ft. wide, and is of a very promising appearance; the lode in the 30 west, though not quite so large, is also very favourable, and from the indications generally an improvement may be expected. The 20 east is of a cheering character; the 20 west is also looking very encouraging.

SITHNEY AND CARNMELL continues to hold out much encouragement in the future development of the several points to which operations are being directed, although the intersection of Metal south lode by the 95 cross-cut has not realised the expectations of the agents. The flat-rod shaft is now down 15 fms. under the 110, and approaching the depth at which the rich course of tin was discovered in Ivey's shaft, in Great Wheal Vor, and being in a similar channel of ground between the same cross-courses this point is looked upon with great interest, to arrive at which the most vigorous efforts are being made. The 95 west and the 110 east are in very promising lodes for tin.

JAMES LANE.

distinguished man of the South, not the least obnoxious of whom is Capt. Beauchamp, the Alabamian. All these and many others have been paroled as prisoners of war, and the assumption, sedulously engrafted in some quarters, that new troubles are about to be sown by the inauguration of a reign of terror by President Johnson, as is the condition of the country and the possession of only common sense by the Government will gain ground in both France and England, and it is devoutly to be hoped that all who have the means of doing so will aid in extending it.

The share markets continue to improve, and since this day last week have decidedly risen very considerably in their market price, as GREAT LAXEY, WHEAL and WEST CHIVERTON, and three or four more which, like these, continue to improve in their intrinsic value. West Chiverton has gone up to 75, and I shall be much disappointed if they do not reach 100, or more, before many months pass over. The admirable manner in which they have been opening out the mine, not less than the richness of the lodes, makes it one of the most desirable properties in the country. At the North Monks, driving the 33 yard level south-west from the main lode, a good leader of ore running east and west, which upon blasting in two holes only threw out at least 4 tons of solid lead ore; the leader in the bottom of the level being 1 ft. wide, we may look for something telling here. I have nothing particular to say of other mines to-day. There are still good shares to be had at comparatively low prices, of which I may mention West Laxey, East Laxey, and Manduill, all of which are worth attention. The Monks Consols, to which I last week referred as a mine that ought to stand better in the market, greatly-improved career. The copper is there beyond all reasonable doubt, and its indications are in favour of reaching a rich deposit of ore before long. The machinery is of the very best description, and is, at a moderate estimate, worth 300,000/- while the shares, 4000 only in number, are selling at 11. A word to the wise.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market has been steady, with a moderate amount of business doing. One of the principal features has been a rise of several pounds per share in WEST CHIVERTON, consequent upon a very important discovery of lead in what is termed Valpy's lode, which is a parallel lode to the other very productive lodes in this rich mine. The recent discoveries have added immensely to the value of West Chiverton, the market price of which is now 75/- per share, or 225,000/- for its entire value. This may appear to be a very high price to those who are not acquainted with the real position of this extraordinary property. I do not, however, consider that the mine has yet attained its highest market value, and every week adds immensely to its real intrinsic value by the large reserves of lead that are being constantly laid open in addition to the large sales that are made monthly. The various points of operation 450/- worth of lead per fathom. The dividends that have already been paid is no evidence of what they will be for the future. Seeing that there are still good shares to be had at comparatively low prices, of which I may mention West Chiverton, which is now 75/-, or even 70/- per share, during the late depressions in the market fell to 51/-, and are now 71/-, or probably higher. Moreover, they are in few hands, and the rise in them, which may reach 300 or 400 per cent. during this year (if only in consequence of the great improvements in West Chiverton, as fully detailed in last week's Journal), will be hastened by this success, and consequently the price will regreat the loss of the chance they had thrown away. At the North Monks, driving the 33 yard level south-west from the main lode, a good leader of ore running east and west, which upon blasting in two holes only threw out at least 4 tons of solid lead ore; the leader in the bottom of the level being 1 ft. wide, we may look for something telling here. I have nothing particular to say of other mines to-day. There are still good shares to be had at comparatively low prices, of which I may mention West Laxey, East Laxey, and Manduill, all of which are worth attention. The Monks Consols, to which I last week referred as a mine that ought to stand better in the market, greatly-improved career. The copper is there beyond all reasonable doubt, and its indications are in favour of reaching a rich deposit of ore before long. The machinery is of the very best description, and is, at a moderate estimate, worth 300,000/- while the shares, 4000 only in number, are selling at 11. A word to the wise.

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Besides all the time the stamps are working. The finer stuff is passed on to five separators, so by this process they can divide the tinstuff which comes from the stamping five or six sizes, and bundle over the stuff as it is coming from the stamps without dressing or wheeling; as it is generally done in this country. This new mode of tin dressing is worthy of the notice of the tinsmiths of Cornwall. It is said they are dressing at North Wharf Robert, in Devonshire, on the same principle. It would be interesting to see the mining world if the agents of these mines, at the next meeting of adventurers, would let the public know what it cost for dressing a ton of black tin; the percentage of black tin in the stuff they are stamping; and the size of the grates which they find it necessary to pass the stuff through, or number of holes per square inch. My conviction is that tin dressing is still in its infancy, and if the present tin dressers would lay aside their prejudices, which they often call perfect knowledge, and follow out the suggestions of those who are now and then set before them, we should soon effect a great saving in time and pains that are now and then set before them, we should soon effect a great saving in expense of dressing, which would be a great boon to our tin miners.—A Cornishman.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Advices received

Morro Velho, March 29.—GENERAL OPERATIONS.—In my last I advised you of the Morro Velho, March 29.—GENERAL OPERATIONS.—In my last I advised you of the progress which had been made in the work of the Bahia sump about March 21. From two breakages which took place in the rods and pins of the Bahia surface bob, this service was not accomplished until Saturday, the 26th, when the water was pumped out to the level of the stuff lodged in the sump. The lift has now been dropped with a view of pumping in the sump preparatory to its being cleared up. Several new cross-pieces are being put in, both at Hurry's and Schneider's inclined planes, in the Bahia, so as to have the requisite repairs and renewals made good before the hauling commences on these lines.

COST.—The produce for the month of March, as above, is 17,458 oits.

Deduct loss in melting into bars.....

85 oits. = 17,373 oits.

17,273 oits., at Rs. 3 \$500 per oit. = Rs. 60,805 \$500, at 2s. 2d. 6587 5 3

Cost for March, Rs. 61,665 \$500, at 2s. 2d. 10,190 11 6

Thus showing a loss on the month's working of.....

£3603 6 3

Cost on Fernan Pass estate, Rs. 221 £200, at 2s. 2d. 23 19 3

I am sorry that there is so much loss on the working for the month of March, but it may be seen that from the circumstances we have passed through it was unavoidable. The cost in the mine department has been unusually heavy, from the considerable number of long logs of timber used in the mines for cross-pieces for the inclined planes. The large amount of smith work required when two logs have to be spliced, as in several of these cases, also increases the cost and labour in the mechanics' department. Two new wire-ropes taken into use augment the month's cost, and also a good deal of mechanics' work in new rollers, &c., under the inclined planes. In one item of provisions, Feijao, we have temporarily an increased cost, but all other articles are about the average price.

DON PEDRO NORTE DEL REY (Gold).—Capt. T. Treloar, in his report for March, states that the gold return for the month amounts to 1149 oits. The result of the operations, on the whole, is much more satisfactory. The mine report announces an important discovery at Maguine; at this locality they have found of the gold-bearing veins, and as they believe that it leads to shoots of gold, and that it is only one of a band of gold-bearing veins, the discovery may truly be described as important. Later advices, dated April 17, received by the same mail, state that at Maguine the vein continues opening out in a highly promising manner. The operations here, however, have been interrupted owing to the hands having been employed in cutting roads for measuring ground. Capt. Treloar has succeeded in securing the adjoining property. When the company took possession their mineral rights at Maguine did not extend over more than about 67 acres of old measurement, whereas now it embraces nearly 1060 acres. Most of these areas were "devoluto," but the instant gold was discovered a rush was made by others to secure them. If Maguine turns out a success, as there is now every prospect, the securing of this additional ground may be worth to the company hundreds of contos de reis.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN (Gold).—Capt. T. Treloar, in his report for March, states that the produce for the month was 1000 tons of gold. The features of the stone worked are favourable; not only does the lode in the Buraco Seco maintain its size, but lines of caco are appearing near the footwall, considered here to be a most promising sign. Above the line, and running north from Haymen's shaft, they have commenced sinking on a branch of the top lode that bids fair to give good returns. In appearance the stone from the Gongo shaft has improved. Surface works are being pushed on.

SANTA BARBARA (Gold).—Capt. Bryant, Paris, April 12: Reduction Department: We stamped since March 20, No. 1 shaft and stope, 231 tons; No. 2, south bottom, 243 tons; total, 464 tons. The stone, as a whole, does not appear quite so good as formerly, more especially that from the bottom of the mine, where the lode is small. I have had two samples tried from the bottom of the mine (separate); the first seven days gave a little gold, but was comparatively poor; the second (to-day) was much better, but not quite up to the average; and so far as I can judge by washing a stain every day we may expect rather less than an average produce per ton for the month. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is 4 to 5 ft. wide, and will average 4 ft. wide for 13 fathoms in length; it contains more compact horn blende, is not so much crystallized, and breaks with a slatey fracture, with less pyrites. The stoppe north from the shaft is 11 fathoms high, and lode about 7 ft. wide; the lode in No. 1, or bottom stoppe south, is 6 ft. wide; these two are much as for some time past, and the same may be said of the other stopes in this part of the mine. In No. 2 bottom, in adit level south, the lode is 4 to 6 feet wide. The stoppe south at the adit level is 8 feet wide; in both these places there is rather more hornblende than usual, but judging from the washing of a skin every day the yield is about the same, but the stone from the bottom does not appear so productive. As a general rule, where the lode is small the stone is not so good, but this I hope is only temporary, as the last sample from the shaft has improved in quality, and there appear to be signs of the lode opening out again; every effort is being made to sink the shaft as fast as possible, and I hope in my next to report more favourably.

HANISH CONSOLS.—George Sweet, May 17: Bleibach: We have now water enough to keep Christians water-wheel going; but I am sorry to tell you we have not had rain in sufficient quantities to enable us to maintain the working of Bleibach wheel, so that our operations at the 10 lachter level, at Wright's, are still idle. The lode at the 10 lachter level, at Astley's, is still very good; in cutting it through we broke fully 4 tons of lead ore. We have done but little in the dredging west on north side, at Wright's, since my last report, the men being employed in rising to hold the air-shaft. The stopes are without alteration. We are making good progress with the new dam.—James Watt: We have commenced sinking Pittara's shaft below the 10 lachter level, and hope in another week to fix beams east and west. The lode in the eastern end has been rather divided by the intersection of a run of killas; but the lode is again in sandstone, and producing good stones of lead ore. The stopes will produce 15 centners per lachter. There are now about 30 tons of lead ore on the surface.

NEW WILBERG.—Z. Walls, May 20: Davey's sink is now 5 ft. below the 20; the lode is not so good as when we commenced sinking; however, as the Wildberg lodes are very changeable we have no doubt that this part will soon again improve. In the forebay of the drivage east, on this shoot of the east, the lode is worth 3 tons per lachter, but we are sorry to say the men are not working as they ought, hence our progress in driving is slow. The lode in Conder's sink still continues good, and is worth in the present bottom fully 3 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. The 30, driving east towards this sink, has much improved, and is worth at present fully 1 ton of silver-lead or per lachter, being still likely to increase in richness. As to all other pipes and bargains throughout the mine they remain just the same in value for silver-lead ore as stated in our last setting report. We are sorry to say, however, that during the past week several men have absented themselves in order to till their potatoes, corn, &c. This will have rather a serious effect on our returns for this month, but in order to prevent this we have put four men to stop the back on Davey's shoot of ore.

NOVA SCOTIA LAND AND GOLD CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING.—At Oldham (the agent writes) mining operations have been retarded in consequence of heavy rain storms which have continued for some six or seven days. The work in the tunnel is progressing favourably. The shaft on the Sutherland road is now about 45 ft. deep, and the lode increasing in size. We are keeping the Sutherland mill constantly running on quartz furnished by the public. The company's oil mill is only running by day on our own quartz, which is not producing much gold.

PRICES OF MATERIALS,

As charged at EAST MARGARET MINE during the following months:—

Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Common iron.....per cwt.	10s. 0d.	—	—
Hop iron.....	—	14 0	—
Steel point shovels.....	—	—	48s. 0d.
White lead.....	2zs. 0d.	—	—
Leather.....per lb.	—	1 8	—
Longsound timber.....per foot 0 9	—	0 9	—
Quartz yellow pine ditto.....	1 4	—	—
Cais.....per ton 19 6	—	12 6	—
Bast candles (deliv. free of car.) per doz.	5 5	5	5
Tallow, ditto.....	—	5 5	5 5
Grease, ditto.....per cwt. 46 9	—	—	45 6
Rope oil, ditto.....per gal. 20 0	—	—	26 0
Powder, ditto.....per cwt. 4 6	—	—	—
Safety gas, ditto.....per 100 lbs. 40 0	—	—	—
Rope, ditto.....per cwt. 4d & 5d	—	—	—
Hemp, ditto.....per cwt. 48 0	—	—	—
Watte yarn, ditto.....per cwt. —	—	—	—
Hills, ditto.....per doz. 1 9	—	—	—

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.—We are going ahead in our mining affairs. There are now seven working mines on the Peninsula, nearly all of which may be said to be paying mines—namely, the Moonta, Wallaroo, New Cornwall, Yelta, Karkarilla, Karlin, and South Wallaroo. The Moonta is, probably, the richest copper mine in the world, standing almost unrivalled for the extent and richness of its mineral deposits. We believe the monthly produce of ore varies from 1500 to 1800 tons, worth at least 25 per cent. of pure copper. On a recent visit we observed a considerable pile of malacite in the mine, besides sulphide and carbonates of various percentages. Next in importance stands the Wallaroo Mine, near Kadina, the quantity of ore raised from which is nearly equal to that from the Moonta, but the quality is inferior by 5 to 7 per cent. A large accession of quartz has lately been received at this mine, sixty miners with their families having just arrived from England.—Wallaroo Times.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.—From October, 1851, to October, 1861, the quantity of gold obtained was 800 tons 17 cwt. 3 grs. 7 lbs., of the value of 104,649,728/-, reduced to measurement equal to 1492 1/4 cubic feet. From October, 1861, to the end of 1864, the quantity obtained was 223 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr. 8 1/4 lb., valued at 29,211,980/-, The gross weight, in a little more than 13 years, being 1024 tons 8 cwt. 0 qr. 15 1/4 lbs., to the value of £13,961,708/-.

GOLD.—About the year 14 of the Christian era the annual product of gold and silver was £5,000,000, in 1492 it was only £250,000, in 1853 it was £285,000,000; raised in 1863, £240,000,000. In the year 14 the gold and silver in existence is estimated at £1,327,000,000, and in 1863 at £10,563,000,000. The whole amount of gold and silver obtained from the earth from the earliest periods to the present time is estimated at £21,372,000,000.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—READY TO HAND.—Every good and generous person feels natural sympathy in the presence of suffering, but how much more creditable would that compassion be if it could supply the means of relief. Professor Holloway offers to everyone the never-failing power of rendering most essential service to afflicted humanity. His noble remedies reach the root of every malady, whether it be seated on the surface or hidden in the darker recesses of the interior, and extirpate it if that be possible. Plainly printed, and very intelligible instructions for the guidance of invalids envelope every package of these restoratives, the reputation of which is not only European but extends throughout the globe.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BAGTOR.—W. Hosking, May 25: The men are now making greater progress with Prosper engine-shaft, as the ground has become softer, and we are expecting an early improvement in the lode, which has almost invariably accompanied softer ground in the levels above. The lode in the 16 end, driving west of Prosper shaft, continues large, and producing some saving work. The stopes in the back of this level are without material change, producing, on the whole, their usual quantities of tin. We have many bands engaged raising the banks of the reservoir, which we already find of much service. We last week sold our parcel of tin from here, which weighed 3 tons 8 cwt., 2 qrs. 6 lbs., and realised 198/- 16s. 2d.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Captain Mitchell, May 25: In the middle adit level, in the cross-cuts north and south, the ground has become harder for driving, consequently our progress is at present slow.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, May 24: There has been no lode taken down in the 102 west. The stopes throughout the mine are producing the usual quantity of ore. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 80 and 55 east. We intend cutting through the north lode in the 75 and 62 in the early part of next week.

BEDOL-AUER.—May 24: In the end north on Brynia lode the lode is 4 in. wide, composed of spar, sand, carbonate of lime, and a little lead, but not enough to value. In the end driving south on St. Vincent lode the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of clay, spar, carbonate of lime, and bastard limestone, yielding 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; we expect this end will come out in Thomas's winze in a few feet more driving. The lode in the end driving north is 6 in. wide, composed of clay and a little lead, worth about 4 cwt. per fm. The Wren's lode, driving north at the 77, has improved; there is a fine bunch of lead in the bottom of the level; the lode in the end is 6 in. wide, composed of spar, drift, stones, carbonates of lime, and lead ore, worth for the latter 14 cwt. per fm.

BOSCAWEN.—R. Giles, May 20: The lode in the stopes in back of the 60, west of Brynia, is worth 10/- per fm. In the stopes in bottom of the 70, east of sump-winze, the lode is worth 11/- per fm. In the stopes in bottom of the 70, west of No. 2 winze, the lode is worth full 12/- per fm. In the stopes in bottom of the 60, west of Hunter's shaft, the lode is worth 8/- per fm. No change in the 40, driving west of Hallebeagle; the men are now engaged preparing to sink the said shaft below the adit; we hope to commence sinking early next week. The men that were driving the deep adit east from Hallebeagle have commenced to drive south of Parry's at the adit level. The lode in the 20, driving east from Hallebeagle, is worth 8/- per fm.

BOOTELET.—J. Trevillion, May 24: We are sinking a winze in bottom of the 26, south of shaft, on the west lode; we are down 10 ft.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and very promising, composed of quartz, mudi, and lead, worth of the latter 3 cwt. per fm. I find the lode has taken a greater underlie than it did, and if it continues as it is now we shall have to drive our cross-cut at the 36 about 6 ft. further to reach the lode at that level. The ground in the cross-cut is much easier, and lets out more water; I think we are very near the lode. We have resumed driving north at the 26, on the west lode, which is 4 ft. wide, and yields saving work. The stopes in the back are poor. By the recent alterations in our engine, we have considerably reduced our consumption of coal. The water is easy, and the engine works well.

BOTTLE HILL.—Joseph Eddy, May 23: There is no change in the mine since last week's report. We have now a great quantity of tin-stuff broken both underground and to surface, which I fear will not be stamped out in time for our next sampling, owing to the scarcity of water; for the present we have not a half supply. We have commenced burning, and shall get on with our sampling as soon as possible.

BRONFLOYD.—Thos. Kemp, May 24: The stopes east and west of winze, above the 52, are not looking quite so well, and the lode carries rather more spar; however, the present yield will average from 30 to 35 cwt. per cubic fathom.

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BROTELET.—J. Trevillion, May 24: We are sinking a winze in bottom of the 26, south of shaft, on the west lode; we are down 10 ft.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and very promising, composed of quartz, mudi, and lead, worth of the latter 3 cwt. per fm. I find the lode has taken a greater underlie than it did, and if it continues as it is now we shall have to drive our cross-cut at the 36 about 6 ft. further to reach the lode at that level. The ground in the cross-cut is much easier, and lets out more water; I think we are very near the lode. We have resumed driving north at the 26, on the west lode, which is 4 ft. wide, and yields saving work. The stopes in the back are poor. By the recent alterations in our engine, we have considerably reduced our consumption of coal. The water is easy, and the engine works well.

BRYN GWIOL.—F. Evans, May 24: The engine shaftmen are engaged fixing cisterns, &c., in the 102, and will finish it, and be ready for sinking again below that level, in the course of a few days. The 102 east is improving for lead ore, and letting out a good deal of water, and no doubt this level will improve for lead, as the best run of ore in the mine is before this level. The men are stripping down a part of the lode standing in the western side; it will produce 5 cwt. of lead per fathom, and leaving good stoping ground in the back. The lode in the 26, north end, is small, and poor for lead. The lode in the adit end north is split up in branches, but in a few feet more driving the branches are likely to come together, when some improvement may be looked for; the end is letting out more water, which is a favourable indication. In the cross-cut nothing has been met with since my last. We sampled on Saturday last (computed) 12 tons of lead, and have now on the floors about 5 tons in course of dressing.

BOTTLE HILL.—T. Uren, W. White, May 24: In the 70, east of Wilson's shaft, the lode is producing stamping work for tin. In Boorman's shaft, sinking below the 60, the lode is worth 6/- per fathom. In the 60, east of junction, the lode is worth 8/- per fathom. In the 50, east of cross-cut, the lode is worth 5/- per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is worth 5/- per fathom.

BEST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Cartwheel, P. Casley, May 24: In the Cranjack shaft at the 30; it is below the 30; we had hoped to have been to the bottom here this, but the ends of the shaft are worked for tin more than we expected, and, consequently, have taken a little longer to secure. We find rich stones of tin in the old workings. The engine-shaft is cut down and made good 24 fathoms below the surface, and south of caunter shaft. We have stopped the clearing of Ageworth shaft as the water is pretty much here, and consider it more advisable to wait a rod from the engine than to continue the clearing and keeping the water by manual labour. The engine-house is up to the bob end. During the next week we hope to have the roof on. Our lower stumps of nine heads, which was in a somewhat dilapidated state, are putting into good working order. All other work going on well.

BEST WHEAL FLORENCE.—W. Verran, May 24: The engine-shaft is about 9 fms. 2 ft. below the 20; the ground is considerably easier for sinking. The lode in the Moor shaft, sinking below the shallow adit, is 2 feet wide, with stones of copper ore in it—a very kindly lode. There is no change in any other part of the mine. I believe in laying quantities will be found in this level.

EAST GUNNISLAKE.—James Phillips, May 25: We have not taken down any size and value in our next. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

EAST JANE.—J. Hodge, May 25: Fair progress is being made in sinking the engine-shaft below the 36; it is below the level 8 fms. 3 ft. The lode in the 36, south end, is looking well, yielding full 15 cwt. of lead per fm.; two pitches in the back of this level are yielding fair quantities of lead. In the 26, south level, we have a pair of men stripping down a part of the lode standing in the western side; it will produce 5 cwt. of lead per fathom, and leaving good stoping ground in the back. The lode in the 26, north end, is small, and poor for lead. The lode in the adit end north is split up in branches, but in a few feet more driving the branches are likely to come together, when some improvement may be looked for; the end is letting out more water, which is a favourable indication. In the cross-cut nothing has been met with since my last report.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, W. White, May 24: In the 70, east of Wilson's shaft, the lode is producing stamping work for tin. In Boorman's shaft, sinking below the 60, the lode is worth 6/- per fathom. In the 60, east of junction, the lode is worth 8/- per fathom. In the 50, east of cross-cut, the lode is worth 5/- per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is worth 5/- per fathom.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Cartwheel, P. Casley, May 24: In the Cranjack shaft at the 30; it is below the 30; we had hoped to have been to the bottom here this, but the ends of the shaft are worked for tin

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producing rich work for the stamps, with strong indications of further improvement. A great number of tributaries are anxiously looking forward to the forking of the water to the 30 fm. level at William's shaft, where we have about 20 fms. of whole ground standing for a great number of fathoms in length, with the shaft sunk, and the 30 fm. level already driven through. We have three pairs of tributaries working in the back of the adit at 12 fm. 4d. in 11; standard, 50%.

PENHALLE.—William Higgins, J. Nance, May 20: Engine-shaft: The 60 cross-cut, south of this shaft, has just gone through a small downward branch, producing a little tin; the ground is very congenial, and we hope long to meet with the lode. We have not yet cut through the lode in the 40 cross-cut south, but can now give a value, as far as some of 25d. per fm.; and, from its appearance, have no doubt but that this will be greatly increased when we see its proper width in the whole height of the shaft; it has an underrift of about 6 ft. in a fathom, and is now being worked at a disadvantage, in consequence of the air being dead; but we hope shortly to remedy this, as there are four men and three boys busily engaged in spelling through a stull, that a current of air may be obtained by a waterfall, which will then be carried in by pipes. During the coming week the men will be taking up the lodes in their different bargains against our survey, when we will send you the value thereof.

PROSPECT UNITED.—S.Lean, Wm. Milleit, May 25: The lode in the 50, west of Hill's shaft, is worth 15d. per fm. for copper. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 70, is worth 12d. per fm. for copper down to the 80. The lode in the 70, west of Hand's shaft, is 15 in. wide, containing stones of tin. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60, west of Hand's shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 50, west of Hand's shaft, is 6 in. wide, composed of spar. The lode in the 40, west of last-mentioned shaft, is 1 ft. wide, containing stones of yellow copper. All other places are without change since our last report. We sampled on Tuesday last 409 tons of ore for one month.

REDWOOD.—T. Taylor, May 22: We are preparing to drive east from the bottom of our south engine-shaft through the slide. I expect to find the lode here a little north of us, shall as soon as convenient commence a cross-cut south to intersect the lode cut in Yorke's western adit, which is yielding some very good saving work at a comparatively shallow depth. We intend to push on these ends by as many men as possible.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, May 22: Grady's shaft is sinking on a large massy lode, and producing good stones of ore; ground much the same as last reported; every effort is being made to get this shaft down as quickly as possible; from the improving favourable appearance of this lode, I expect before long a decided change will occur. The lode in the lower stopes is without any material change since I last wrote. All other matters are progressing satisfactorily.

ROSEKNOWETH.—J. Vivian, R. Angove, T. Hosking, May 25: The 70, west of Parken Boyne shaft, and the other operations, continue to yield a little copper, blende, &c., but without any material alteration since last report.

ROSEKNOWETH CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Barryman, May 24: We have commenced the two 80 fm. levels between both shafts, and the men have to-day commenced to sink Ellen's below this point. We shall put down this shaft with all possible dispatch to the 90. In the 70 and 80, west from engine-shaft, the lode is large and of a promising character, producing good stones of ore. The lode in these ends is a very encouraging feature in the western part of the sett. In the 80, east of Ellen's, the lode is 2 feet wide—grey. We sampled yesterday 61 tons of copper ore, computed.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards, E. Cartwheel, Wm. Fenny, May 25: The lodes at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60, contain good stones of copper ore.

SEAGLENALS.—The lode in the end at the 12 has improved in appearance very much during the last week, and has shown some nice stones of lead or during that time, and is now yielding saving work; I believe the lode to be about 4 ft. wide, but am not sure that there is not a piece of lode still standing. The engine-shaft is down about 5½ fm. below the 12. The crushing-mill was complete about a week ago, when we attempted to crush, but found our water was insufficient to the task of pumping, and were obliged to turn it 10 ft. again.

SILVER VEIN.—J. Seacombe, E. Burn, May 20: Setting Report: The north shaft to sink below the 40 by six men and three labourers, at 13d. per fm.; ground very favourable, and water easy. We shall, if possible, sink on to the 50 before fixing the pitwork. The 60 to drive north, or the eastern part of the lode, by two men, at 5d. per fm.; this end is letting out an increased quantity of water, and presenting a kind of appearance. We have put six men to open up the shaft to the required size above the 40. The contractor is progressing very satisfactorily with the engine-house, and has promised to push the work as much as possible during the fine weather. We have set the carriage of the engine at 11s. 6d. per ton; thus we consider a low price. We are compelled to suspend operations in the 40 north during the alteration of the shaft. The lode there is large, and of a very promising appearance.

E. Burn, May 23: We have set two tribute pitches since setting-day, one in the 50 to two men, at 13s. 4d. in 11, and one in the 40 to two men, at 13s. 4d. in 11, the tribute to pay all costs, except the drawing of stumps.

SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, May 25: In Mayne's, or the 50 fm. level, cross-cut south, the ground is still easy, and good progress is being made. In the 50, east of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and consists of mafic, quartz, and a little ore. In Gribble's rise, in the back of the 40, east of John's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, and yields a little copper. White's rise, in the back of the 20 east, is suspended, and the men put to stop east and west thereof, where the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The new ventilating shaft is complete, and sinking commenced below the 50; the lode is large, 5 ft. wide, composed of an abundance of mundic, quartz, capel, prian, and a little iron. In the deep adit the ground is easy, and good progress is being made.

SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, May 24: The diagonal engine-shaft is cut down complete to the 20. The shaftmen will now commence the cutting of plat for adit, and in the course of a fortnight I hope to arrange our pitwork. The 12s in the 20 western end is about 2 ft. wide, unproductive at present, but promising. The perpendicular shaft is cut down complete to the 20, and the men are now engaged sinking it a few feet for cisterns for the plunger-lift.

SOUTH CARADON WHEEL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cook, May 20: During the past week the men have been engaged easing and dividing the flat-rod shaft, raising the lading bars, assisting the carpenter in erecting the whim and poppet heads, &c.; now this is completed we shall be able to sink the shaft with greater speed than we have hitherto done, which we shall commence doing on Monday morning next. In the rise in back of the 54 fathom level, against the new flat-rod shaft, the ground has been of an unfavourable character for progress, in consequence of a thick floor of spar which we have not yet got clear of.

SOUTH CONDUROUR.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, May 20: We have to-day set the engine-shaft to sink from the 30 to the 40 at 16s. 10d. per fm. In the 30 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, we have intersected the engine lode, which is 3 ft. wide, containing some good tin, but not enough to value; in the same level south we are in 2 fm. 8 in. from the shaft, and have to-day set it to drive at 11s. per fm., the further distance to drive to intersect the middle lode is about 11 fm., which we hope to accomplish in a month. In the 20 cross-cut, north-west of the engine-shaft, we are in 35 fm., and have to-day set it to drive at 11s. per fm.; we calculate that we have about 15 fm. more to drive to cut a lode, which we hope to do in a month. Middle Lode: In the 30, east of cross-cut, east or engine-shaft, the lode is in two branches, presenting a kindly appearance, and producing good specimens of native copper; in the same level, west of cross-cut, the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of quartz, impregnated with black copper ore, and looking likely to improve. In the 10, west of engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode is at present small. West Bassett Lode: King's shaft is now being cut down and timbered from the adit to the 20 fathom level, which we hope to accomplish in three weeks. We are cutting plait at the 20, preparatory to sinking King's shaft below. Vivian's new shaft is now 2 fm. 5 in. below the adit, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and prian, impregnated with tin. In the deep adit level, west of Vivian's new shaft, the lode is 1 foot 6 inches wide, composed of quartz, prian, and gossan, impregnated with tin.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, May 24: In the adit end driving west of cross-cut, on the north lode, the lode is 10 inches wide, producing spots of copper ore, and the ground a little more favourable for driving.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—W. Roberts, May 24: In the 58, driving east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore; in the same level west the lode is small. The lode in the 46 cast is 1½ ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and stones of ore; in the 46 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. We have sampled this morning (computed) 25 tons of ore.

SOUTHERN EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, G. Mauder, May 24: The 90 cross-cut has not yet intersected the east lode, but we are glad to say the ground is easing; we, therefore, hope to make much greater progress. The lode in the 75 north is 4 ft. wide, containing slates of barytes and white iron, yielding occasional stones of blende and lead. The 60 north is still being driven by the side of the lode, consequently there is no change in notes since last report. The lode in the 45 north is from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, consisting of barytes and gossan.

SOUTH HERDOSFOOT.—R. Goldsworthy, May 24: The 70 cross-cut has been extended 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in. east and 1 fm. 4 ft. west. I am pleased to say the water has changed, and the engine can now keep it with ease.

SOUTH LOVELL.—W. Chappell, May 25: The lode in the bottom of the engine-cross-course, with strong indications of a speedy improvement. The bottom of the shaft, which can be intersected by a short cross-cut of about 3 fms., this must greatly enhance the value of the mine, for as soon as the shaft is down 10 fathoms below adit, that is a fathom below adit, and from what can be seen we have three lodes at this shaft, sinking below the adit, is producing rich stones of tin, both east and west of the shaft, which is clearly visible about 3 fms.; this must greatly assist in getting the lode to the surface, and the lode looks promising, but we have to approach the shoot of tin so productive in the tribute pitches in the level below. There is no change worthy of remark in either of the other ends since my last. I am pleased to say the tribute pitches in back of the 55, on North Beam lode, continue very fairly productive, and we have this week set a new pitch in bottom of the adit level, on Union lode. We sold our parcel of tin on Friday last, weighing 5 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb., which realised 299. 14s. 4d.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, May 16: The No. 2 lode in the 26, west from cross-cut, has improved in size and appearance, now 1½ ft. wide, and worth 7s. per fm. in the east end it is producing rich stones of tin, and the lode looks promising, but we have to drive about 6 fms. further to reach the main dip of tin ground gone down in the level above. The 16 east, on this lode, is producing good saving work for the stamps; west from cross-cut this lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 5s. per fm. The cross-cut north at this level is being rapidly pushed forward towards Acre lode, and we hope to reach it in the course of 5 fms. driving. The 8 east, on No. 3 lode, is worth 4s. per fm.; at this level the No. 2 lode, west from cross-cut, is yielding saving work. We have communicated the new skip-shaft with the adit, and the men are engaged securing some preparation to the laying down of the skip-road. Paul's engine-shaft will be down to the 36 in about three weeks from this time.

May 22: The 26, east, on No. 3 lode, has improved, now worth 12s. per fm. WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.—W. Skewis, J. Donnan, May 20: The ground in the 50 fm. level cross-cut north, in Maria engine-shaft, is a little improved, and good progress is being made; 6 feet has been driven this week. The ground in the 40 fm. level cross-cut north to the west of Maria engine-shaft, is letting out more water, and is strongly charged with mineral; from present appearance we anticipate cutting the lode here very shortly. The Capel Tor lode in the 20, east of Maria engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm. In the 174, east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm.—Billing's Shaft: In the 184, west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm.—Trussell's Shaft: In the 124, west of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm.—In the 124, on Trevillian's engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The 124, on Trevillian's engine-shaft: In the 104, west of shaft, the lode is at present discharging into the 104 west fathom, and looking promising for further improvement.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, May 20: Settings for June: Morris's engine-shaft to sink below the 162 fm. level, as directed by the agent, by nine men, stabled 2 fms. or the month, at 21s. per fathom—taken by John Seymour and Co. The 162 fm. level to drive east of Morris's engine-shaft, as directed by the agent, by four men, stabled the month, at 18s. 10s. per fm.—taken by George Brewer and Co. The No. 5 cross-cut, to drive north in the 162 fm. level, west of Morris's shaft, as directed by the agent, by four men, stabled 3 ft. or cut through the adit, at 18s. per fm.—taken by W. Combe and Co. To rise and stop in the back part of the 162 fm. level, west of Morris's shaft, as directed by the agent, by four men, stabled the month, at 18s. per fm.—taken by R. Pike and Co. The 150 fm. level to drive west of Morris's engine-shaft, as directed by the agent, by six men, stabled the month, at 17s. per fm.—taken by J. Jeffery and Co.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—John Cartwheel, W. Williams, May 24: We are still extending driving west from engine-shaft, as communicated with the 62 driven east from rise, and the 62, west of shaft, will now be set on tribute.—North Lode: The 86, driving east of north of Morris's shaft, is worth 7s. per fm.—ditto, driving west, is worth 3s. per fm.—Little Bound's Lode: The 62, driving west, is at present not of much value.—Owl Lode: The 62, driving south, produces a little tin. The 50, driving north, is worth 2s. per fm. The 40, driving south, is worth 6s. per fathom. The 40, driving north, is worth 2s. per fm. The 20, driving north, is worth 4s. per fm. The 10, driv-

ing north, continues to be poor, but we expect it will reach the course of tin recently discovered in the adit shortly.

TOLVADDEN.—F. Gundry, May 22: We set the 103 to drive east at 4s. per fm., on Saturday, by eight men. The 103 west at 21s. 10s. per fm., by six men. To drive the cross-cut north by eight men. Set four pitches on copper, at an average tribute of 11s. 2d. in 11, and five pitches on tin, averaging 10s. 10s. in 11.

—May 25: We cut into the lode in the 103 east last night, and find it greatly improved in appearance, with a leader of grey and yellow sulphure of copper ore 6 in. wide. TRENCROM.—W. Arthur, H. Woolcock, May 25: The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of Hollow's, is 15 inches wide, worth 5s. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 110, east of Hollow's, is 12 inches wide, worth 3s. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 100, east of Hollow's, is 18 inches wide, worth 5s. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 70, east of Hollow's, is 16 inches wide, worth 6s. per fm. The lode in the 60, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide, worth 5s. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 40 fm. level, east of Hollow's, against Dawe's shaft, is producing saving work for tin.

TRENDEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medien, May 24: Our setting on Friday ran thus:—The sink new shaft below the 162, by eight men and four boys, at 12s. per fm. (1 fm. more will reach the 172); the lode is much disordered by the cross-cut, course, and poor. To stop the back of the 162, east of this shaft, by four men, at 32s. per fm.; worth 4s. per fm. To stop the 150, east of this shaft, by four men, at 40s. per fm.; worth 6s. per fm. To sink Trevenen shaft below the 172 fm. level, by eight men, at 12s. per fm.; the lode is worth (for the length of the shaft, 10 ft.) 5s. per fm. To drive this 172 west of this shaft, by four men, at 42s. per fm.; worth 4s. per fm. To drive this level east, by three men, at 50s. per fm.; worth 5s. per fm. No. 1 stops in this back, to two men, at 20s. per fm.; worth 4s. per fm. No. 2, to two men, at 20s. per fm.; worth 3s. per fm. To stop the back of the 162, east of this shaft, by four men, at 32s. per fm.; worth 6s. per fm. To drive a cross-cut south in the 70 fm. level, east of old sump-shaft, by four men, at 10s. per fm. We also set to nine tributaries, at an average tribute of 10s. 4d. in 11.

TREWEATHA.—T. Foote, May 24: We have made the crash or run in the back and bottom of the 30 all secure, and are now forking the water under the 30, which we have had to put in a drop-clock in the 110 from the 30 to the 40, which is now working all well; we hope that this will stand to fork the water, as they are very troublesome things to contend with. The water has much fallen off at the 30 south, which came from the old mine; now that is drained down we shall soon have the water forced to bottom, and which would have been done by this time had it not been for the break in the 30, and the drop-clock referred to, and we have no doubt that the 40 will be drained by the end of this week; we have had a great deal of trouble to fork the water, owing to the much going back in the country, and having to change so many boxes, and drop-clock to put in, but hope now that the work is over. Our engine is still working well, and everything has been attended to by night as well as by day, so as to get the mine to work. We are consuming about 3½ tons of coal per 24 hours; the quality is very good, no reason to find fault whatever, but we hope that the consumption will soon be much less.

VALE OF TOWEY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, May 25: The 124, south from Clay's, and the 124, north from Field's shaft, are without change to notice since our last report. The stops in back of the 124, south of shaft, are yielding fair quantities of mundic.

WALSHAGAN.—G. Odgers, W. Bennett, May 25: We have commenced to take down the lode in Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 75, which is looking well. In the 75 east the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., and in the 75 west the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., with very promising for speedy improvement. The lode in the 65 west is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and the slope over the back of the 65 west is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 75 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm. and we are getting on in sinking pretty well. We have two stops east of Taylor's engine-shaft, in bottom of the 65, one east and one west of winze, each stop producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 65 east, on the north lode, the lode is unproductive. The 75 cross-cut is moderately easy.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—John Smith, May 18: The lode in the 40, west of engine-shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm. The lode in the 20 west is 6 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fathom. The slopes at Venable's and Painter's are looking about as usual. The tribute pitches in the western part of the mine are producing more mundic than they have for some time past.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—May 24: South Lode: We have commenced to take down the lode in Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 75, which is looking well. In the 75 east the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., and in the 75 west the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., with very promising for speedy improvement. The lode in the 65 west is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and the slope over the back of the 65 west is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 75 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm. and we are getting on in sinking pretty well. We have two stops east of Taylor's engine-shaft, in bottom of the 65, one east and one west of winze, each stop producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 65 east, on the north lode, the lode is unproductive. The 75 cross-cut is moderately easy.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Southey, May 24: Gundry's engine-shaft, sinking below the 20, is progressing favourably. In the 20, driving west of the cross-cut, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and shows strong indications of an early improvement. In the same level driving east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, and occasional good stones of tin. The ground in the adit cross-cut north has somewhat improved since last reported; nothing of importance has as yet been met with.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, May 24: At Windsor engine-shaft, nothing has been done in the bottom levels since last reported, in consequence of having had the misfortune to break the piston of the engine; it is all set right again, and the water nearly

in the back of the 162 west continues to produce 20s. worth of ore per fm., with more than 10 fms. below the 162, and I am glad to say the ground is equally as favourable as before, having lost 2 fms. more at 21s. per fathom, which we hope to accomplish during the current month.

WEST TRELAWNY.—C. Thomas, May 22: We still continue eastening, and have discovered several ledges, all showing more or less excellent signs of good deposits. We shall proceed to divide shaft, and get good ladder-road down to open on the gossan ledge at adit, which is nearly under the rich course of ore which was found in the back at the current month.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—John Smith, May 18: The lode in the 40, west of engine-shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm. The lode in the 20 west is 6 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fathom. The slopes at Venable's and Painter's are looking about as usual. The tribute pitches in the western part of the mine are producing more mundic than they have for some time past.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—May 24: South Lode: We have commenced to take down the lode in Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 75, which is looking well. In the 75 east the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., and in the 75 west the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., with very promising for speedy improvement. The lode in the 65 west is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and the slope over the

portant to try this north ground as rapidly as possible. The engine is working well, and we are working the mine satisfactorily. We shall clear the levels as quickly as we can do so without retarding the clearing of the shaft, but our first object is to get to the bottom of the mine as rapidly as possible.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Conde, M. Rogers, May 26: We expect to sell on Wednesday next 16 tons of black tin.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MAY 26, 1863.

COPPER.	s. d.	COPPER.	s. d.
Best selected...p. ton	3 0 0 —	Sheets	9 1/4d. —
Tough cake &c. tins	2 1 0 0 —	Wire	2d. —
Burns Burn	2 0 0 23 10 0	Tubes	9 1/4d. —
Copper wire	0 1 0 1 0 0%	STEEL.	Per Ton.
ditto tables	0 1 0 1 —	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 13	5 0 13 15 0
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	0 0 0 25 0 0	(hammered). 14 15 0 15 5 0	
Bottoms	100 0 0 0 —	Ditto in faggots	10 0 0 16 10 0
Old (Exchange)	91 0 0 —	English, Spring	13 0 0 23 0 0
IRON.	Per Ton.	QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8 0 0 nom.
Bars Welsh, in London	7 12 6 7 15 0	SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Ditto, to arrive	7 7 6 7 10 0	Foreign	21 5 0 —
Nail rods	8 10 0 —	To arrive	21 5 0 —
.. Stamford, in London	8 15 0 9 15 0	IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars ditto	8 15 0 11 0 0	In sheets	26 0 0 26 10 0
Hoops ditto	9 15 0 10 10 0	TIN.	Per Ton.
Sheets, single	10 7 6 11 0 0	English, blocks	97 0 0 —
Pig No. 1, in Wales	4 10 0 —	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	98 0 0 —
Machined metal, ditto	4 0 0 5 0 0	Ditto, Refined	100 0 0 —
Bars, common, ditto	6 15 0 7 0 0	Banca	97 0 0 98 0 0
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	7 10 0 —	Straits	93 0 0 —
Ditto, railway, in Wales	6 15 0 7 5 0	TIN-PLATES.	*
Ditto, Swed. in London	12 0 0 0 —	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1	8 0 1 10 0
To arrive	12 0 0 —	IX Ditt 1st quality	1 14 0 1 16 0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	2 14 3 2 18 6	IX Ditt 2d quality	1 6 0 1 7 0
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2 9 6 —	IX Ditt 3d quality	1 12 6 1 13 0
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2 6 6 2 5 6	IC Coke	1 2 6 1 3 9
Railway chairs	5 10 0 5 15 0	IX Ditt	1 8 6 1 9 9
" Spikes	11 0 0 12 0 0	Canada plates	p. ton 18 10 0 —
LEAD.		In London: 20s. less at the works.	
English Pif., ordn. soft	19 15 0 —	Yellow Metal Sheathing	p. lb. 8d. 8½d.
Ditto (W.B.)	21 5 0 —	Sheets	p. lb. 8d. 8½d.
Ditto sheet	20 5 0 —	Do. white	26 0 0 27 0 0
Ditto red lead	23 0 0 23 0 0	Ditto patent shot	23 0 0 —
Do.	19 0 0 —	In London	7 0 0 7 10 0
Spanish	19 0 0 —	At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.	

REMARKS.—The Metal Market during the past week has not materially altered its appearance, and still continues far more quiet than is at all desirable, although there is certainly a little more vitality apparent than there was some weeks since. We still entertain the hope that the slow and gradual improvement previously noticed will still continue and increase, until at length the trade returns to a state of former activity. American intelligence is rather more favourable, but still great uncertainty hangs over the prospects of trade with that country, although we anticipate that eventually we shall find matters there will become more settled, and commercial operations with this country will be resumed. The advices from India are more satisfactory as regards the metal trade, as they state that rather more business is being done in metals, and should this more favourable state of things go on there it will, no doubt, lead to an extension of orders for metals to that part of the world, as they have been very much curtailed of late, and a return to a better state of things with India is very much to be desired. The announcement of the failure of a large East Indian house, however, is very serious; and as it is to be feared that a house so largely connected must involve the stability of other firms, it will, we fear, prove very prejudicial to our commercial transactions with some parts of India for a time. The reduction of the Bank rate on Thursday last to 4 per cent. will, we anticipate, have a favourable effect.

COPPER.—The demand continues very limited, which causes the market to be still dull. The price of manufactured remains the same as last week. But little business, also, is doing in foreign: Banca may now be quoted 93d. to 98d. 10s.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is a steady, though not active, demand for most kinds of finished iron, and, as a rule, the works are pretty fully employed. The East Indian Government is giving out an order for 1200 tons of best Staffordshire iron, and the East Indian demand is better. The orders from the United States still keep small. The North Staffordshire iron masters having refused to accede to the request of the puddlers on strike to reinstate them in their former position on resuming work, most of the men have made an unconditional surrender. At three of the works in the district the strike is quite at an end; and at four of the works the men intimated their intention to return, but have not positively decided when. At the remaining two works the men are obdurate for the present, on account of the refusal of the proprietors to allow one of their number, who has been conspicuous in the strike, to come in with them; but, as support will be withdrawn from them now that the men in the other parts of the district have given way, it is not likely they will stand out very long. The strike, at any rate, is now at an end, and the fact has caused a great deal of satisfaction, as the general trade of the district has greatly suffered thereby. In Welsh the improved feeling in the iron trade is still maintained. The continental enquiry remains without change, and the home requirements are good. The exports for the week ending the 18th inst. reached 3322 tons. Swedish iron remains without change. In Scotch pig iron there has been rather more fluctuation, at first declining to 53s. 7½d. cash, then rising to 53s. 10½d. cash, and afterwards to 54s. cash, and 54s. 4½d. one month, and then falling again to 53s. 9d. cash, and afterwards to 53s. 7½d. cash, and 53s. 10d. one month. The last advices from Glasgow state the market to be rather firmer, prices being 53s. 8d. cash, and 54s. one month.

LEAD continues dull of sale, and prices remain as last quoted.

TIN.—The market for foreign is not quite so firm as it was last week; a few tons of Straits have sold at 93d. 10s., but latterly the market has become dull, and sales have been effected at 93d. cash. The annual sale of Banca in Holland has been announced to take place on June 29, when 168,700 slabs will be brought forward. There will be two sales next year, one in the spring, and the other in the summer.

SPELTER.—During the week this metal has continued to decline in price, sales having occurred at 21d. 7s. 6d. on the spot, and more recently at 21d. 5s. on the spot, which may now be considered the quotation.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers are receiving numerous offers for plates, especially coke; but the prices and specifications have not been such as to lead to any transactions. The market is, upon the whole, rather in favour of sellers.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER remain without alteration.

BIRMINGHAM, MAY 26.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports—"Our market keeps up its prices, and pigs support the late rise of 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., but the buyers who came in lately are already supplied, and are unwilling to increase business, unless at original prices, and for forward deliveries."

THE TIN TRADE.—Under date Rotterdam, May 24, Mr. L. Th. van Houten writes:—"The Dutch Trading Company has to-day fixed the annual sale of tin for June 29, when 168,700 slabs of Banca and 1200 slabs of Billiton tin will be brought forward. The directors further give notice that in the following year two sales of tin will be held, one in the spring and one in autumn. Also, that till the first-named period no Government sales of Banca tin will take place in the Dutch East Indies; and, lastly, that no shipments of this metal will take place from the East Indies to China for Government account exceeding the quantity of 10,000 piculs. The above engagement does not apply to tin belonging to other parties. The catalogues, with the conditions of sale, will be issued in due time.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET—MAY 25.

PIG-IRON.—The market continues depressed, with little or no business doing; prices close to-day at 54s. 6d. There is no prospect of any immediate improvement.

MANUFACTURED IRON.—The demand continues very brisk for all descriptions of Staffordshire iron, and the bulk of the works in North and South Staffordshire seem in full work. The weary strike in North Staffordshire is at last over, and we may now confidently look for a regular supply from that district. Prices of Staffordshire iron have not improved since our last; bars may be quoted at 8s. 5d.; sheets, 10d.; hoops, 9s. 6d.; nail rods, 8s. 5d., less 3 per cent. Swedish iron continues to improve. We hear of some enquiries for large orders of rails for the States. Common bars have improved considerably both in price and demand since our last, and may be quoted at 7s. f.o.b. South Wales.

LEAD is without improvement, and business very slack.

COPPER continues quiet, with prices rather easier.

TIN.—English is quoted at 95d. to 96d., without much enquiry.

TIN-PLATES.—The exports are a little below the average for the last week or two, but prices do not give way either in charcoals or coke. Makers are very firm at 26s. to 27s. for charcoals, and 21s. 6d. to 23s. for cokes.

SPELTER has suffered a slight reaction, and prices are a shade less—say, 2s. 6d. to 5s.

The Metal Market has, on the whole, been rather dull all the week.

IMPORTS OF ORES, &c., FROM MAY 8 TO MAY 20:—

137 tons of chrome ore.	8 boxes of steel axes.
40 tons of nickel ore.	24 cast-steel tyres.
1628 tons of manganese ore.	65 boxes of lead ore.
3757 bags of cobalt ore.	4 packages of old copper.
766 bags of silver ore.	9 packages of old metal.
2518 tons of sulphur ore.	247 barrels of copper ore.
1076 tons of copper ore.	1138 bags of copper ore.
9300 cantars of brimstone.	94 tons of copper ore.
348 tons of pig-iron (St. John's).	11,700 quintals of copper ore.
27 cases of ironware.	4,020 quintals of copper regulus.
2476 sacks of tin.	1,183 bars of copper.
18 bars of tin.	175 cases of copper.
8 cases of scrap steel.	6 barrels of copper.
4 cases of nails.	5325 pieces of copper.
4 barrels of brass.	2379 ingots of copper.
8 barrels of lead.	208 pieces of pig copper.
150 pieces of iron planking (Nassau).	42 pieces of pig copper.
945 packages of lead and silver.	3688 sacks of copper barilla.
270 cakes of spelter.	2548 bags of copper barilla.
6 bundles 1 bar of steel.	

EXPORTS OF IRON, &c., FROM MAY 8 TO MAY 19:—

Bar.....Tons 4079	Casement.....Tons 21
Rod.....777	Sleepers.....49
Hoop.....497	Tyres.....85
Sheet.....519	Galvanised sheets.....10½
Pig.....1767	Knees.....27
Railway.....341	Scroll iron.....8
Plate.....428	Tin-pates.....31,182 boxes.
Rails.....203	

Money is again easier and abundant, and the general markets have improved, but somehow or other metals do not go up as we expected, and we have very little change to notice in the aspect of the MINING SHARE MARKET since our last. Transactions have been rather slack, both for investment and speculation, and prices, on the whole, are not so firm. There is one thing, however, that we may congratulate ourselves upon, and that is the withdrawal of the obnoxious "Metalliferous Mines Bill" of Lord Kinnaird. We confess, however, its appearance did not very much alarm us. We could never believe that a bill that would stop half the mines in Cornwall, and involve in ruin most of those whom it was intended to benefit, would ever be anything more than a nine days' talk. Lord Kinnaird brought it forward on his own responsibility, and it was opposed by his brother Commissioners, and, very properly so, by the Government. Lord Kinnaird states, to show the iron hand of tyranny that crushes out the independence of miners, that when he wanted to get any information at a mine, one of his friends had to keep the agent's attention occupied while he "pumped" the men; and talked, we suppose, to the "bal maidens," whose joyous singing, when at work, may be heard even above the clatter of the "stamps." Perhaps the agents of mines, where such conduct was necessary, took his lordship for a searcher after those "unconsidered trifles" that are telegraphed to London when obtained, and make such a noise among jobbers and speculators in the market. For our own part, we have taken many "Notes" in Cornwall, and always found agents and men ready enough to give information.

The greatest rise during this week has been in West Chiverton to 80, leaving off 70 to 75; the report states that the 90, west of Burgess's, is worth 40s. per fathom; the 80 west, 80s. per fathom; Burgess's shaft, 30s. per fm.; the 90, west of Hawke's, 100s. per fm.; the 90 east, 80s. per fm.; the winze in the 90, 100s. per fm.; No. 1 winze, 60s. per fm.; No. 2, 80s. per fm.; No. 2 winze, on Valpy's lode, 30s. per fm.; No. 3, 40s. per fm. Wheal Chiverton shares have also been in demand, and leave off 7 to 7½; good progress is being made in driving the 60, east of Cookney's shaft, and the agent hopes to be able to get into the 70, at Murray's, by Saturday. East Caradon shares have been very flat, at 12 to 13, but leave off 12½ to 13½; the 80 east is worth 6s. per fm.; the 80 west, 12s.; the 90 east, 10s.; the 90 west, 15s. Bottle Hill, 12s. to 14s. Chiverton Moor shares have advanced to 3s. 3d. Clifford Amalgamated shares not so firm, at 29 to 30. Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 10½; East Bassett, 13 to 15; East Carn Brea, 6s. to 7; East Gunnislake, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Old Gunnislake, 15s. to 20s. (10s. paid). East Lovell shares declined to 11½, and leave off 12 to 13. Great Laxey, 19s. to 20s. Great North Laxey, 2s. to 2½; by the end of next week levels will be commenced at the 27, and important results may be looked for. The 62 is worth 1 ton of lead per fm. East Wheal Grenville, 3s. 2s. to 3s.; Gonamena, 30s. to 35s.; Great Busy, 3s. to 4s.; Great South Tolgy, 2s. to 2½; Great Wheal Vor, 31 to 32; Hallen heagle, 3s. to 3½; Herodsfoot, 40 to 42s.; Marke Valley, 4s. to 5s.; North Bassett, 2s. to 1; North Chiverton, 35s. to 40s.; North Roskear, 18s. to 14½s. Tolvadden shares have advanced to 35s. 40s. West Caradon, 9s. to 10s.; West Seton, 190 to 200; Wheal Agar, 1s. to 1½s.; Wheal Bassett, 90 to 95; Wheal Buller, 20 to 22s. Wheal Grenville shares have been at 3s., but knocked down on Friday to 3s. 3d., on a report that a call would be required at the meeting; we understand, however, that the accounts will show about 1s. per share against the mine, notwithstanding the tin sale has been made for this month, and much earlier than usual. The actual sales have been for the quarter 27927. Wheal Mary Ann, 12 to 13; Wheal Rose, 36 to 37; Wheal Seton, 200 to 205; Wheal Trelawny, 18s. to 19s.; Wheal Uny, 2s. to 3s. Bryntail, 40s. to 45s.; we understand the lode in the 20 end has greatly improved, and the mine opening out well. Devon Great Consols, 600 to 620; a dividend of 10,240l. (10% per share) has been declared this week. After payment, there remains a balance in hand of 28,688l. 16s. 1d.

On the Stock Exchange an average amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 12s. 12s.; Marke Valley, 5s.; West Chiverton, 7s. 7½s. 7s. 70; East Grenville, 3s.; Great South Tolgy, 2s. 2s.; Chiverton, 7s. 7½s. 7s.; Great Wheal Vor, 31s.; Devon Great Consols, 61s. 610.; Grambley and St. Aubyn, 1s.; Great Laxey, 20s. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 2, 1s. 2s. 2s. 1s. 1s. 1s.; Cape, 11, 11½s.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Santa Barbara, 8s.; Washoe, 7s. 7½s. 8s. 8s. 6s. 6s.; Fortuna, 3s.; Don Pedro, 1s.; Alamillos, 1s.; Panulcillo Copper, 4s.

IRISH MINE

introduction of coal into the midland counties of Ireland, and so promoting and developing the manufactures of that country, we certainly look upon this proposed railway as a work of the greatest necessity, not only for the welfare of Ireland, but of three kingdoms. This line is in all respects analogous to the North London, which, although originally constructed for goods, is now, perhaps, the best paying metropolitan passenger line in the kingdom.

The RAILWAY CREDIT COMPANY, with a capital of 2,000,000*l.*, in shares of 50*s.* each, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal. The object of the undertaking is to facilitate the formation of execution of railways and other public works. The Memorandum of Association includes powers to contract for the construction of railways, &c., either directly or by guarantee, to assist in providing or guaranteeing the materials, rolling-stock, &c., and to acquire patent rights, and to act as financial agents generally. It is estimated that the floating debts of the railways of Europe, America, India, and the British colonies exceed 200,000,000*l.*, requiring a large sum every week to meet engagements falling due upon bonds, obligations, &c., so that the extent of the funds open for this company may be readily inferred. The shares are quoted 1*l* to 2 prem.

The LONDON STEAM COLLIER AND COAL COMPANY, with a capital of 300,000*l.*, in shares of 10*s.* each, has been formed for the purpose of carrying coal to London and elsewhere, by means of iron screw steamers; the company will also take powers to trade in coal, and successfully develop the coal trade in London and elsewhere. It is mentioned that during the past few months the deficit in the supply of coal in the London market, from want of carriage, has been estimated at not less than 50,000 tons per week. It has been ascertained that a well-found screw-collier, trading between London and the North, can make five voyages per month, and that the average freight for the past year earned by steam colliers was 6*s.* per ton, carrying rates being on the increase, owing to the demand for vessels in other trades. Vessels having a carrying capacity of 900 to 1000 tons are found to be the most profitable; and the estimated cost of such vessels having been carefully gone into, together with the expenses of management, wear and tear, and contingencies in detail, it has been calculated that upon an estimate of only four voyages per month a dividend of a highly remunerative and progressive character must result to the shareholders. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of vessels now nearly completed, thus enabling the directors to commence a profitable trade without delay. The comparative statistics of the coal-carrying trade of the past two or three years show movements highly favourable to the company.

Cornwall has suffered during the last three years from a depression so deep that it has had but few parallels in the history of that mining county. The American war has been the chief cause of this state of things. The fall in the price of tin since the outbreak of the conflict has been equal to between 30*s.* and 40*s.* per ton—the consequence of which is that many of the great dividend-paying mines are now being worked at an actual loss.

It is also a remarkable fact that the once great copper-producing mines of the county are now worked almost exclusively for tin. We have very great pleasure in stating, however, that the dark cloud which has hung so long over the great mining interest is rapidly passing away, and that better days have come. We beg to point, in proof of our assertion, to a most hopeful feature in the present condition of mining affairs in Cornwall—the discovery of a vast mineral field, which bids fair to raise that county to a higher position and to greater prosperity than it has ever yet attained, if we may judge by the actual results obtained from the little that has yet been done in connection with it. The "field" to which we refer is the great lead zone or district of Perranzabuloe, in the very centre of which is West Chiverton, from which radiate some of the most promising mines that have been opened up in modern times. The district is by no means a small one; its area is certainly as extensive for lead as the Great Camborne, Redruth, and Helston districts are for copper and tin. It is by no means improbable that lead-mining will be as energetically prosecuted and adequately rewarded as copper and tin mining have often been in the same county. It is somewhat strange that this district should have lain so long dormant, as in bygone years whenever mines have been worked, such as East Wheal Rose, the profits have been fabulous, but it has been reserved to the energetic and judicious proprietors of West Chiverton Mine to act as pioneers in this district, and that in a spirit which cannot fail to result in incalculable good to the adventurers who have joined them in their respective mines, and in imparting fresh energy and enterprise to others who may feel disposed to work the same extensive field. West Chiverton Mine was purchased by the present proprietary only about two years ago. Since that time an entirely new field of machinery has been erected, and the mine opened up in the most scientific manner. One important fact is that the reserves of discovered lead are about equal to the present selling price of the shares, and there is being opened up monthly more than double the quantity of ore that is sent to market. The actual profit shown by the accounts at the meeting recently held for the quarter amounts to about 9000*l.*, or 3*s.* per share. The financial position of the company is also good, the assets over liabilities being upwards of 12,000*l.* This mine is undoubtedly the richest for lead that has ever been worked in Cornwall. Chiverton Mine, under the same auspices, is being rapidly developed. As the parent mine of the Chiverton group, and not having been worked so deep as West Chiverton, it appears a matter of certainty that it will have a great success when the water is drained to the bottom, which is now so nearly accomplished. The lodes of this mine are identical with those of West Chiverton, and possess in every respect the same character. There are other mines in this group, such as Wentworth, Mineral Bottom, South Chiverton, and Chiverton Moor, inaugurated by the same parties, on all of which large new steam-engines of 60, 60, and 70-inch cylinders have been erected, and the works, as a whole, established on the most solid basis. We need scarcely add that the prospects of success are beyond all doubt.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3686 tons of ore were sold, realising 17,924*l.* 4*s.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 118*s.*; average produce, 6*s.*; average price per ton, 4*s.* 17*s.*; quantity of fine copper, 236 tons 10 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. April 27. 3175 £122 6 0 £4 18 6 18s. 7d. £7 16 0 May 4. 3119 121 12 0 5 8 6 10 1 4 80 13 0 " 11. 2433 122 7 0 6 2 2 5 4 6 16 0 80 3 0 " 18. 5253 130 4 0 5 9 2 19 0 15 4 76 12 0 " 25. 3886 118 15 0 6 7 8 4 17 0 15 2 75 17 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 2*s.* 6*d.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 2*s.* 5*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 2*s.* 6*d.*

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1466 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 12,017*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 101*s.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; average produce, 10*s.*; average price per ton, 8*s.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 150 tons 5*s.* cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. May 9. 119 100 13 10 12% £10 8 9 16s. 6*d.* £82 14 0 " 23. 1466 101 18 1 10% 8 3 11 16 0 80 0 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 2*s.* 10*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 5*s.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the decline has been in the standard 2*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 8*s.* Of the 1466 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 1004 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 9*s.*, and sold at an average standard of 103*s.* 9*s.*—7*s.* 6*d.* per ton of ore; the remaining 462 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 12*s.*, and sold at an average standard of 99*s.* 11*s.* 1*d.*—9*s.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton of ore. On June 13 there will be offered for sale 1596 tons of ore, from Cape, Berehaven, Norway, Roaring Water, Mount Gabriel, and elsewhere.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 10,240*l.*, being 10*s.* per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ores sampled in the months of Feb. and March last. After the payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 23,682*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserve fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Botallack Mine meeting, on May 17, the accounts for three months ending March showed a credit balance of 12,524*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* A dividend of 600*l.* (3*s.* per share) was declared, and 638*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* carried on. The profit on the working was 5*s.* 1*d.* per ton.

The accounts showed a credit balance of 12,561*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* on Feb. 28, and March last. After the payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 10,257*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* and the proceeds of sales of copper ore are not at maturity according to 23,652*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* applicable for the general purposes of the adventure, were carried over to the next account.

At East Rosewarne Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Sims in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1276*l.* A dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was declared. The report of the agent, Capt. John James, stated that they had employed at present exclusive of masons' building, 95 men, 6 boys, 22 girls. The cost for the next ground open, but he was glad to inform the shareholders that they never had as much ground available as at present, and he saw no reason why it should not be equally productive.

At Wheal Margery meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the four months ending February showed a debit balance of 589*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The loss on the four months working was 53*s.* 1*d.* A call of 10*s.* per share was made.

At Wheal Tremayne meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the three months ending March showed a debit balance of 241*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Capt. R. and J. Williams reported that their levels are very poor, the ledges being greatly disordered and split up by veins, which are extending as far as explored through the bottom of the mine. The stops are yielding about their usual quantity of tin-stuff, and they calculate to raise about 36 tons of tin for the next three months.

400*l.* By removing the engine we shall do away with the flat-rods (120 fms. long), and effect a saving of coals of at least 10 tons per month; and the pitwork now in the old engine-shaft will be available for the deeper sinking of the flat-rod shaft."

At Wendron Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 91*l.* A call of 11*s.* per share was made.

At South Tolgus Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 512*l.* The loss on the two months' working was 21*l.*

At Great Work Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months showed a profit of 59*l.*

At the West Frances Mine meeting, on May 18, the accounts showed a loss on the two months' working of 128*l.* A call of 2*s.* per share was made.

At the Pentre Lygan Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Deane in the chair), Mr. W. Ward, of 9, Broad-street-buildings, was elected secretary. A meeting will be called at an early date, to adopt measures for the vigorous development of this property.

At the South Carn Brea Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the four months ending March showed a debit balance of 305*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The unpaid calls amount to 349*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. Capt. J. Richards says—"The cost of building a new engine-house and removing the engine will be about

At the Nangiles Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 149*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* A call of 11*s.* per share was made. Capts. Rowe, Dower, and Rowe reported on the mine; they are using the utmost vigilance in sinking the engine-shaft, as the mines immediately to the west have never been very productive at the present depth of Nangiles.

At Wheal Owles meeting, on May 19, the accounts for three months ending March showed a credit balance of 116*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Work performed during the quarter—113 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. driven in levels, and 17 fms. 5 ft. 3 in. sunk in shafts and winzes: 26 paces stopping out for tin, and 26 pitches on tribute.

At East Margaret Mine meeting, on May 17, the accounts showed a debit balance of 874*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The meeting having been made special, to determine what steps should be taken for continuing or stopping the mine, and the agents' report having been read, and the state of the present condition and the prospects of the mine being duly considered—it was resolved that the mine materials and sets be offered for sale by tender, to be sent to the purser, Mr. S. Higgs, Jun., at Penzance, not later than Thursday, the 8th June next; and that the following adventurers be appointed to receive the same, and determine with him what tender, if any, should be accepted:—Messrs. Wm. Hosken, R. H. Bamfield, Harvey and Co., Sandys, Vivian, and Co., and S. Higgs. If no tender be accepted, the committee are empowered to act as they may think fit. Capt. Martin and Birch say—"Our tutwork operations employ 22 men. We have also 34 men on tribute, at an average of 13*s.* in, with present price for tin; and, from our present prospects, we estimate our returns from 19 to 20 tons of tin for the quarter." Mr. Higgs, the purser, says—"The resolution offering the mine and sets for sale was only arrived at after very careful consideration of the agents' report and that of Capt. Hollow. The only redeeming point in the mine is the Curgenven's, from which we are raising nearly all our tin (which is now more than at any time under the present management); but to effectively work this part, it will be necessary to remove the pumping-engine. On these considerations, the meeting thought there might be a chance of another set of adventurers taking up the mine, as the whole of the plant is in good working order. In such a case, any of the present adventurers would have the option of continuing all or any part of their interest."

At the Nether Hearth Mining Company meeting, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 187*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The shareholders and proxies present represented 4224 shares, and every resolution was passed unanimously. The agent's report shows the nature of the operations for some time past.

It was agreed to increase the capital of the company from 6400*l.* to 12,800*l.*, and a call of 1*s.* per share was made.

At Rosewell Hill and Ransom United Mines meeting, on May 15, the accounts showed a debit balance of 767*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. Mr. T. W. Robinson had been appointed purser (in the place of Mr. T. Treweeke, Jun.), at 7*s.* 7*d.* per month; and Mr. R. F. Treweeke, underground agent, at 7*s.* 7*d.* per month. Capts. T. Treweeke, E. Thomas, and R. F. Treweeke reported on the position and prospects of the mine.

At the West Canada Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Gladstone in the chair), a dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was declared. Details in another column.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday were very satisfactory, which will account for the reduction of the rate of discount from 4*s.* to 4*s.* per cent. on Thursday. There was an increase in the circulation issue of 276,240*l.*, and a decrease in the circulation active of 445,985*l.* The public deposits show an increase of 336,128*l.*, and the other deposits have increased by 62,569*l.* The Government securities in the banking department remain stationary, but in the other securities there is a decrease of 307,925*l.* There are, moreover, increases in the coin and bullion in both departments of 275,355*l.*; seven and other bills, 6553*l.*; the rest, 7265*l.*; the notes in reserve, 721,325*l.*; and in the total reserve, 720,440*l.*

At the London Chartered Bank of Australia meeting, on June 2, the directors' reports will congratulate the shareholders upon the generally successful results of the past year's operations. The divisible profits are somewhat in excess of last year, notwithstanding the depressed state of trade in the colonies, as well as the severe competition with which the bank has had to contend. A dividend will be declared for the half-year of 4 per cent., and 500*l.* carried to the reserve fund.

At the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China meeting, on Tuesday, Messrs. J. M. Robertson and E. J. Gilman were elected directors in the room of Messrs. Robinson and Stenhouse, resigned. The Chairman stated that the failure of Birrane Camo and Son would, owing to timely precautions, cause only a trifling loss to the bank. The bank is also unaffected by the failures of Lindsay and Co., in China, and Wilson and Ritchie, in Ceylon; in fact, they are not affected by any failure that has taken place since that of Buchanan, Hamilton, and Co. The re-transfer of shares from the London to the Bombay register, which is not sanctioned by the Deed of Settlement, will in future be prevented.

At the London Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company meeting, on Monday (Capt. T. E. Symonds, R.N., in the chair), the directors' report was unanimously adopted. The accounts showed a net profit, after payment of all charges, salaries, and working expenses, of 4944*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The business is very largely increased, and is still increasing. The Chairman remarked that they had received valuable assistance from Messrs. Westwood and Ballie, whose co-operation as directors contributed much to the success of the undertaking. Of the future of the company he had the highest confidence. The amount of work now in hand was 125,000*l.*, consisting chiefly of bridge works, steamers, barges, and other similar works.

At the London Freehold Land, Colonisation, Trust, and Agency Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Thomas Higgle, liquidator, in the chair), a dividend of 2*s.* was declared. Mr. Wardrop, liquidator, has been to India and obtained possession for the company of two estates illegally withheld, and restored them to order and cultivation. Mr. Sowerby has abandoned his claim to return on his 1200 paid-up shares. Another division of 2*s.* or 3*s.* per share (the number of shares to participate being 27,813) is expected.

The Metropolitan Extension Railways of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, a stock subscription list, will close this day (Saturday) for London and on Monday for country applications. The closing price of the certificate was 3*s.* 4*d.* per cent., and the fully paid-up shares 4*s.* 1*d.* Ottoman Company, 3*s.* to 1*d.* prem. Ferriar Railway, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* London Steam Collier and Coal Co., 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* prem.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have appointed Thursday a special settling-day in the shares of the China Steam and Luban Coal Company. The shares are to be officially marked in the daily Official List.

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At the West Chiverton Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Gladstone in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 12,524*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* A dividend of 600*l.* (3*s.* per share) was declared, and 638*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* carried on. The profit on the working was 5*s.* 1*d.* per ton.

The accounts showed a credit balance of 1276*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* on Feb. 28, and March last. After the payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 10,257*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* and the proceeds of sales of copper ore are not at maturity according to 23,652*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* applicable for the general purposes of the adventure, were carried over to the next account.

At West Bassot Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 10*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* on Feb. 28, and March last. After the payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 10*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and the proceeds of sales of copper ore are not at maturity

MAY 27, 1863.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of share dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—The accounts to be presented at the meeting, on Tuesday, show costs for the quarter about 3057. Two sales of tin made up to Thursday 1793.; copper, 210L; tin sold on Thursday, 14 tons, 790L.—2792L, showing a loss of about 260L on the quarter. This loss is greater than would have been the case but for one circumstance—the tin sales have invariably been on the last Wednesday in the month; and at the break up of the committee meeting, after 3 o'clock on Thursday last, it was not known that the monthly sale would take place until the 31st, and it was estimated at 900L. Late in the afternoon a telegram arrived that 14 tons had been sold for 790L, a week before the time, and, consequently, nearly 200L worth less than could have been sold at the usual and regular time, and in which case the loss would have been a trifle.

THE WEST TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital, £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each; 10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment. Subsequent calls not to exceed 5s. per share.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Campbell M. Thomas, Esq., C.E. (of C. and C. Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall).

SECRETARY.—Mr. Charles Gibson.

BANKERS.—Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.

INSPECTING AGENT.—Capt. Elisha Harvey, Marazion, Cornwall.

AUDITORS.

Richards Roberts, Esq. (late manager of the National Provincial Bank), Blandford.

Messrs. Vaughan and Spragg, accountants, Manchester.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.—Messrs. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUS.

This valuable mine is situated in the parish of Gwennap, Cornwall, on the northern side of which the celebrated Carn Brea Mines are situated, in one of the first mining districts in Cornwall, in a stratification productive of the greatest courses of ore in that celebrated county, in confirmation of which it is only necessary to quote the following statistics:—Carn Brea, Tincoff, Cook's Kitchen, and Dolcoath have returned upwards of £900,000 profits; Wheal Butler and Bassett, Great South Toijus, East Pool, Crofty, and South Rosker, £350,000; South Toijus, North Pool, North Rosker, Seton, and West Seton Mines, £500,000. These mines are situate to the west. To the east are the Gwennap Mines, one of which (the United Mine) returned £2,000,000; Wheal Jewel, £150,000; Poldice, £200,000; Wheal Clifford, celebrated for its hot lode and riches, and other productive mines. To the south, Treasavary, which returned £164,422; Penstrith, £130,000 in dividends. To the north, are North Downs, Wheal Rose, Harmony, Montague, and the Tolguses, which returned £250,000.

The lodes of many of these extraordinary mines traverse West Trelawny. The successful development of this property is, therefore, a matter of apparent certainty from its analogy to its rich neighbours, it being merely a matter of sinking to the depth at which the riches in the other mines have been found to exist. The lodes have already been opened on superficially, and their general character, size, bearing, and appearance destroy any uncertainty as to this expectation. One lode in particular, which is from 4 to 5 feet wide, is of a most splendid character, containing large quantities of gossan, which experience has proved to be a reliable indication of rich deposits in depth.

With such a situation as this mine possesses, being literally surrounded by mines of renowned wealth, it will be at once seen that the prospects of this company are free of the ordinary risk of mining enterprise; and its further development appears to be certain of similar discoveries, and of consequent profit to shareholders. It is in a state of infancy with regard to depth, being only 50 fms. from surface. This level can be continued eastward on the course of two lodes in virgin ground, which will also give high range of backs, without the aid of machinery, to the depth of 70 fms. Two shafts are in good repair and available, and the operations can be carried on at a trifling expense. It is proposed to effectually develop the mine by sinking a shaft in the middle of the sett, which will command the junction of two lodes; and as junctions of lodes are of the first importance in mining, leading to ores in vast quantities, the greatest expectation, according to universal experience, may be safely relied upon.

The natural advantages of the property are highly favourable to inexpensive exploration, the water being drained to a great extent by surrounding mines, thus preventing the necessity of heavy and costly machinery.

The property has been inspected by the following eminent practical men, whose opinions are unanimous as to the great value of the property, and its certain prospect of becoming a most lucrative undertaking:—Capt. Pope, manager of Wheal Bassett; Capt. H. James, inspecting agent for Messrs. Webb, Geach, and Pennington; Capt. Edwards, late manager of Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes); Capt. Webb, manager of the Cathedral Mine; Capt. Glasson, manager of the Cilgaff and Wentworth Mines.

Subjoined are extracts from their reports. Detailed copies may be had on application.

EXTRACTS REFERRED TO.

I have every reason to think that this property, if properly explored, will make a profitable and lasting mine. I recommend it with confidence to any gentlemen inclined to speculate in mining.

Captain POPE.

Taking into consideration the number of lodes running through the property, and the surrounding mines having yielded such riches, I believe it to be a really good speculation, which on development will be found to richly remunerate the shareholders.

Captain HENRY JAMES.

I consider this property well worthy the attention of capitalists, as in all probability it will only require a moderate capital to bring it into a profitable state of working.

Captain EDWARDS.

In conclusion, I can most safely recommend the mine as an investment free from the ordinary risks of mining, and I am firmly convinced that whoever works West Trelawny will be most amply rewarded for their outlay.

Captain J. WEBB.

After carefully regarding the surface of this property, with its character in the add 50 fms. deep, I consider it a mining property of more than ordinary merit, the development of which I feel confident will prove a great success.

Captain GLASSON.

March 13, 1863.—A careful inspection of this mine, both underground and at surface, enables me to pronounce it to be a most splendid property. Having regard to its situation, being completely surrounded by the richest mines of our famous county, and to its own mineralogical features, the lodes being of the same character precisely as its neighbours, I see no chance of its failing to become equally valuable. It will to me be strange and unaccountable if the mine does not prove exceedingly rich. If my judgment prove wrong, I shall consider my thirty years' experience of no avail in forming a conclusion.

ELISHA HARVEY.

Applications for shares must be addressed to Messrs. HARVEY and CO., the financial agents to the company, Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

ISAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years experience, is OPEN TO INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate terms. Mr. FRANCIS can introduce PLANS of IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. in certain departments of any dressing floors.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, UNDERTAKES THE ASSAYING AND ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (LIMITED), ARE INSTRUCTED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR £1,212,000 A STOCK OF THE METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAYS OF THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY, IN 30,000 PROVISIONAL SCRIP CERTIFICATES TO BEARER OF £40 EACH, WITH INTEREST GUARANTEED BY SIR S. MORTON PETO, BART., BETTS, AND CRAMPION, AT 6 PER CENT. PER QUARTER ON PRICE OF ISSUE, PAYABLE ON AMOUNT PAID-UP, AS FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1863; AND PAYMENT OF SUCH INTEREST WILL BE CONTINUED TO 1ST JULY, 1867; BY HALF-YEARLY PAYMENTS ON 1ST JULY AND 1ST JANUARY IN EACH YEAR.

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS' INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1ST JULY, 1865.

DEPOSIT, £1 PER CERTIFICATE ON APPLICATION, AND £4 ON ALLOTMENT.

PRICE OF ISSUE, £21 FOR EACH CERTIFICATE, EQUAL TO £52 10s. PER £100 STOCK.

LIMITATION LIMITED TO AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REMAINING HALF OF THIS STOCK, £1,212,000 WILL NOT BE ISSUED FOR TWELVE MONTHS, AND THEN ONLY AS PAID-UP STOCK, AND AT LEAST A PRICE THAN £10 PER £100 STOCK ADVANCE ON THE PRESENT PRICE OF ISSUE.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD SONDES, LEE-COURT, FAVERHAM, KENT, CHAIRMAN.

SIR R. W. CARDEN, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

GEORGE COBB, ESQ., BREDA, SITTINGBOURNE.

EDWARD W. EDWARDS, ESQ., VICTORIA-STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM GLADSTONE, ESQ., 57, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

CHARLES J. HILTON, ESQ., THE PINES, BICKLEY, KENT.

G. F. HOLROYD, ESQ., 8, SUSSEX-SQUARE, HYDE-PARK, W.

JAMES LAKE, ESQ., NEWLANDS, SITTINGBOURNE.

SIR C. H. J. RICH, BART., NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, LONDON.

SIR CUSACK P. RONEY, 15, LANGHAM-PLACE, LONDON.

SIR JOHN MAXWELL TYLDEN, MILSTEAD, SITTINGBOURNE.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. FRESHFIELD AND NEWMAN, 5, BANK-BUILDINGS, E.C.

ENGINEERS.—JOSEPH CABBITT, ESQ., C.E., GREAT GEORGES-STREET.

F. T. TURNER, ESQ., C.E., PARLIAMENT-STREET.

SECRETARY.—W. E. JOHNSON, ESQ.

GENERAL MANAGER.—J. S. FORBES, ESQ.

PROSPECTUS.

THE PRESENT OBJECT IS TO OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION THE FIRST HALF OF THE STOCK OF THE METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAYS OF THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY, IN 30,000 PROVISIONAL SCRIP CERTIFICATES TO BEARER OF £40 EACH, WITH INTEREST GUARANTEED BY SIR S. MORTON PETO, BART., BETTS, AND CRAMPION, AT 6 PER CENT. PER QUARTER ON PRICE OF ISSUE, PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT.

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THE FIRST SIX MONTHS' INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1ST JULY, 1865.

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PRICE OF ISSUE, £21 FOR EACH CERTIFICATE, EQUAL TO £52 10s. PER £100 STOCK.

LIMITATION LIMITED TO AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REMAINING HALF OF THIS STOCK, £1,212,000 WILL NOT BE ISSUED FOR TWELVE MONTHS, AND THEN ONLY AS PAID-UP STOCK, AND AT LEAST A PRICE THAN £10 PER £100 STOCK ADVANCE ON THE PRESENT PRICE OF ISSUE.

DIRECTORS.

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SIR JOHN MAXWELL TYLDEN, MILSTEAD, SITTINGBOURNE.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. FRESHFIELD AND NEWMAN, 5, BANK-BUILDINGS, E.C.

ENGINEERS.—JOSEPH CABBITT, ESQ., C.E., GREAT GEORGES-STREET.

F. T. TURNER, ESQ., C.E., PARLIAMENT-STREET.

SECRETARY.—W. E. JO

THE LONDON STEAM COLLIER AND COAL COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder
is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital £300,000, in 30,000 shares of £10 each, with powers to increase.
First issue, 15,000 shares.
Deposit on application, 10s. per share, and £1 10s. on allotment.
No call to exceed £1, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months.
It is proposed to call up more than £5 per share.
DIRECTORS.

ALEXANDER HECTOR, Esq., Director of the Maritime Credit Company (Limited).
ROBERT WILSON, Esq., Director of the Panama and New Zealand Royal Mail Packet
Company (Limited).
J. E. SAUNDERS, Esq., F.G.S., Member of the Metropolitan Board of Works.
WILLIAM GREEN, Esq. (Green and Sergeant), 7, Coal Exchange, and the Baltic.
EDWARD ELLIOTT, Esq., Director of the London and County Land and Building
Company (Limited).
COL. JAMES RENNIE, C.B., Late Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta.
MR. F. JONES, H.M.I.N., Late Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
S. WEBER, Esq., M.N., Director of the London Gas Meter Company (Limited).
SOLICITORS—Clarence Harcourt, Esq., 2, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, E.C.
BROKER—T. G. Taylor, Esq., 11, Tokenhouse-yard.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Hart Brothers and Co., 57, Moorgate-street, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. T. H. Eames.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, -2, KING'S ARMS YARD, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of supplying a want in the transit of coal to London and elsewhere by means of iron screw steamers. The annual consumption of coal in London alone is, in round numbers, 5,000,000 tons. Of this quantity about 2,000,000 tons are brought by rail, and 3,000,000 tons are sea-borne. Notwithstanding this vast importation, it is well known that the metropolis is not adequately supplied. During the past few months the deficit in the supply of coal in the London market from want of carriage has been estimated at not less than 50,000 tons per week.

Those who are best acquainted with the operations of the London coal trade are aware of the delay inseparable from the employment of sailing colliers. The uncertainty of transport by such vessels, and the inadequacy of other means of transit, have been the cause of the high price of coal during the winter seasons. The directors of this company believe that they will be able to remedy this by importing large cargoes of coal in rapid succession, thus rendering an in calculable boon both to the trade and the public, whilst securing a satisfactory result to the shareholders.

How soon steam colliers may displace sailing colliers in the London coal trade is a question which is not very difficult to determine; that such a displacement is already in progress from a consideration of the statistics of the years 1862 and 1863. The statistics for 1864 and 1865, so far as they have been made up, exhibit still greater results, and show that the use of steam colliers is so decided on the increase as to justify the conclusion that the employment of that class of vessels has been proved to be very profitable.

It has been ascertained that a well-found screw collier, trading between London and the North, can make five voyages per month. The average freight for the past year carried by steam colliers may be taken at 6s. per ton, and these rates, owing to the demand for vessels in other trades, are on the increase.

The experience of those engaged in the coal trade, and more especially in the working of steam colliers, shows that vessels having a carrying capacity of 900 to 1000 tons, are the most profitable; and upon an estimate of only four voyages per month, it has been calculated that a dividend of a highly remunerative and progressive character must result to the shareholders.

Powers will be taken for the company to trade in coal, and successfully develop the coal trade in London and elsewhere, from which further profits will arise. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of vessels now nearly completed, thus enabling the directors to commence a profitable trade without delay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposits will be returned in full. Should a few number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposits will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicants.

Detailed prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had of the Directors, the Secretary, and at the offices, 2, King's Arms-yard, E.C. The Articles of Association may be inspected at the Solicitor's office, or a copy obtained on payment of the usual fee of 1s.

THE GREAT DELABOLE SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the actual amount of their shares.

Capital £50,000, in 25,000 shares of £2 each.

£s. on application; 10s. per share on allotment.

Calls not to exceed 5s. per share, not to be made at less intervals than three months. It is calculated that not more than £1 10s. per share will be required to be called up.

Should no allotment be made the deposit money will be returned in full.

A dividend of £10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital for the first year will be guaranteed by the vendor.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE FURNESS, Esq., Contractor Thames Embankment Works, and 36, George-street, Westminster.

RAFAEL BRANDON, Esq., architect, 65, Regent-street, W.

BENJAMIN COBB, Esq. (Benjamin Cobb and Co.), 34, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

BERNEX PHILIPON, Esq., 29, Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, W.

EDWARD REITH, Esq., architect, 25, Parliament-street, S.W.

EDWARD GIBSON SWANN, Esq., 31, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

BANKERS—The Imperial Bank, Lothbury, London.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bennett and Stark, 4, Furnival's Inn.

MANAGING DIRECTOR—Benjamin Cobb, Esq.

OFFICES, -34, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working on a more extended scale the Trewarthen Delabole State Quarries, and of ultimately acquiring other valuable quarries in the Delabole district.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. Watson and Cull, St. Michael's-alley, Cornwall, London, E.C.; to the managing director, at the office of the company, 34, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; or to the solicitors, where specimens of the slate may be seen, and prospectuses, with form of application, obtained.

**SOUTH WHEAL KITTY TIN AND COPPER MINE,
IN THE PARISH OF ST. AGNES, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.**

To be conducted on the "Cost-book PRINCIPLE," in 4000 shares.

Deposit, 10s. per share to be paid on application and 10s. on allotment.

The committee of management to be appointed at the first general meeting.

BANKERS—The Imperial Bank, London.

MANAGER—Capt. Richard Pryor, Redruth.

SECRETARY—Mr. F. W. Mansell.

OFFICES, -26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working on a more extended scale the Trewarthen Delabole State Quarries, and of ultimately acquiring other valuable quarries in the Delabole district.

The old and productive mines of Polberro, Trevavas, and Wheal Friendly lie at the north, a short distance from this mine.

The cross-coupons of Wheal Kitty intersect the lodes in South Wheal, and present the same geological character as those in Wheal Kitty.

There are seven ascertained lodes in the sett, varying from 1 to 8 ft. in width. One of the lodes is that which in Great Wheal Charlotte, to the west, yielded such great returns to the adventurers, many years ago.

The St. Agnes district has long been known for its richness in mineral deposits, and the congruity of this mine to Wheal Kitty and other rich mines justifies the conclusion that it will prove equally as valuable as its neighbours.

The extent of the sett is very considerable, being about 1000 fms. on the course of the celebrated Wheal Kitty, which has given and still gives large dividends, and on the way to Polberro Mine, which has yielded immense returns of tin ore.

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engineer, at the dinner in commemoration of the opening of the Lonsdale Hematite Rolling Mills. Upon his health being proposed, Mr. Briggs remarked, in the course of his acknowledgment, that on the starting of the Maron Bank Paper Mills, in 1858, he could only make paper there at the rate of 45 feet a minute, and being determined that that rate should be altered, he provided himself with new wheels to drive at the rate of 70 feet per minute; but before he left the mills at Workington, he had the machinery going at the rate of 130 ft., a speed which he believed could not be surpassed in the paper world, and he would be proud if he could improve the iron manufacture in a similar manner. The Chairman, in proposing "The Shipping Interest of Cumberland," said that he looked forward to the time when they would see a train of ship yards at Workington, and ships built of the iron manufactured there. The first bloom was hammered by Mr. Godley, and the improved hammer appears likely to prove very successful, the first heat being taken to the rolls (which are from Mr. W. Trueman, Brierley-hill), and rolled till about 4½ ft. long; the second was hammered and rolled to about 7½ ft., and the third to 10½ ft. in length.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MAY 25.—The reports from the different works as to the state of the Iron Trade are, upon the whole, moderately favourable, and makers are securing orders with but little difficulty. Last week it was stated that many enquiries were being made on American account, and this week it is satisfactory to add that several orders have arrived, and it is believed that South Wales will secure a fair share of them. The Indian accounts were a little more encouraging at the close of last week, but the confirmation of the reported large failure has since given a slight check to transactions. There is no doubt, however, that there will be a considerable demand for railway iron from the Eastern markets during the coming months, for there are large contracts yet unfinished. The continental, colonial, and home demand remains without change. Quotations are getting firmer. Some of the tin-plate makers are clearing off surplus stocks, and the works are, as a rule, fairly employed. The rise in prices has given increased confidence to makers, and the despondency which prevailed in the trade for so long a time is being gradually replaced by a more cheerful feeling. In the Steam Coal Trade there is hardly an average business doing on export account, and a scarcity of tonnage is still experienced at several ports. This dullness does not affect the colliery proprietors to the extent that might be expected, for the large quantity of coal sent by rail to Birkenhead, London, and other markets, keeps the collieries in pretty regular work. House coal and coke command about the usual sale, and the patent fuel works are on full time.

The coal field on the property of Mr. Rees, Killymaenllwyd, situated at the Star, adjoining the Pembridge Mountain, has been taken by some wealthy capitalists from Liverpool. The property contains nine seams of coal of unexceptionable quality.

The various railway and other bills connected with the district are gradually working their way through the committees, and there is a fair prospect that the majority of them will pass the ordeal successfully. The Great Western and South Wales Direct and the Severn Junction are the two schemes that more particularly interest the colliery proprietors, for both projects are promoted with the express object of providing facilities for the conveyances of South Wales and Forest coal to the London and West of England markets. The Forest colliery proprietors are in favor of the Severn Junction, while the South Wales coalminers support the Great Western and South Wales direct scheme. The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.; Mr. H. H. Vivian, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Batchelor, Newport; Mr. West, Newport; Mr. Anderson, secretary to the Wexford Iron Company; and other gentlemen, have been examined in support of the Great Western and South Wales Direct Bill; and Mr. Ford, Ryford Mill; Mr. Chas. Price, Nailsworth; Mr. Trafford, Mr. Alfred Gould, Mr. John Trotter, Mr. Sully, and others, in support of the Severn Junction. The decision of the Committee has not yet been given.

Once more the Ogmore Valley Railway bill has been thrown out, this time by the Lords, on a purely technical point, but the promoters have had permission to amend certain details, with the view of bringing the bill forward again. The promoters are Messrs. Brodgen and Sons, who are lessors of the rich mineral property in Glamorganshire of the Duchy of Lancaster, and proprietors of the Tondu Works. The greater part of this mineral property remains undeveloped from the want of railway facilities, and this the Messrs. Brodgen are attempting to secure, not only for their own advantage, but for the benefit of the district generally. The scheme is strongly opposed by the Great Western, who are, of course, anxious to retain the monopoly which they possess of the traffic from this neighbourhood.

Penarth Dock is to be formally opened on June 10, and vessels are expected to enter the dock in a few days. Preparations are already being made by several of the colliery proprietors to ship coal on a large scale at the new dock.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT VOCHRIW, DOWLAIS.—One of the sufferers by this explosion, named John Hughes, who was severely burnt, died on Friday evening. This rendered an inquest necessary, and it has been formally opened by Mr. Overton, coroner for the district, and adjourned, in order that the requisite evidence may be adduced as to the cause of the explosion. No doubt a searching enquiry will be made, and if the reported recklessness of one of the men is proved to be correct, it is to be hoped that the full powers of the law will be put in force.

SEARCH FOR COAL.—The South Wales coal field is broken by Carmarthen Bay separating the workable coal in Pembrokeshire into apparently a coal field by itself. No doubt the seams of coal are continuous under the Bay, notwithstanding the faults which have caused considerable displacement just in that spot. Sand dunes extend to very considerable distances into the Bay. Some of these are so much above high-water mark as to have been for many years under cultivation. The most notable is on the western side of the Bay, and is known as Langbarrow Marsh. It is supposed that the lower beds of coal lie under this marsh in such a condition as to permit its being worked. Now, if that be the case, the opening of a colliery here would be of immense local advantage. A short time since a spot was fixed upon for boring in search of coal, and men were actually sent there to commence operations, but they were prevented by the tenant, who could not allow the work to commence without the permission of the lord of the manor. It is hoped that the parties interested will not abandon the attempt.

CARWAY COLLIERIES.—This colliery, which is in the Gwendraeth Valley, about four miles from Kidwelly, will shortly be opened very extensively. A new coal-cutting machine (Ridley's patent) will be put to work in a few days. The seam of coal now worked is 9 feet thick, and of the finest anthracite.

At Swansea, the arrivals include—the Acacia from Caldera, with 540 tons of copper ore and 80 tons of silver ore, for Richardson and Co.; Argo, from Krangoo, with 450 tons of nickel ore, for Vivian and Sons; Limena, from Pan de Azucar, with 588 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Jean Baptiste, from Cherbourg, with 89 tons of iron ore, for the Dowlaus Iron Company; Annie Maude, from Pomorion, with 226 tons of sulphur ore, for Thomas Walr; Gasparo, from Ribadeo, with 80 tons of copper ore, for Elford and Co.; David Jenkins, from San Sebastian, with 90 tons of silver ore, for H. Bath and Son; Remondin, from St. Malo, with 150 tons of zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; Njard, from Santander, with 170 tons of iron ore, to order; Chimborazo, from Tocopilla, with 613 tons of copper ore and 117 tons of copper regulus, for Elford and Co.; Ludono and Charles, from St. Nazaire, with 150 tons of iron ore, for the Dowlaus Iron Company; Cobres, from Cuba, with 640 tons of copper ore and 40 tons of copper regulus, for the Cobre Mining Company; Cornwall, from Cuba, with 693 tons of copper ore and 122 tons of copper regulus, for the Cobre Mining Company.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MAY 25.—There is no material alteration in the position of the Iron Trade since our last, except a growing firmness in the demand for all descriptions of manufactured. The Coal Trade continues with unabated activity, and though the strike in Staffordshire is drawn to a close, and all collieries are in full working condition, the demand even in the present warm weather has not decreased. The rates also are exceedingly firm, especially for steam and marine purposes. There are still complaints by large coalowners of the scarcity of rolling stock, which occasions great inconvenience. It is with much satisfaction we notice the meeting, held on Wednesday, at Sheffield, of the shareholders in the extensive works of John Brown and Co. (Limited); it conveys a proof of the soundness of the undertaking, and augurs well for an increased opening of similar companies on the limited liability principle, especially as there is no lack of capital and scope for extensive operations; and as this meeting proves the substantiality of the undertaking, we may venture to surmise that others of a kindred nature will shortly be established, which will considerably add to the wealth of the neighbourhood. The return shows that the large sum of 77,432, 10s. 3d. remains as the balance of the first year's operations, after paying all trade and incidental expenses, which allows to the shareholders the dividend of 5s. per share, or an equivalent of 15 per cent., free of income tax. Mr. Cheetham, M.P., the Vice-Chairman of the company, in seconding the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders on the success of the business, and on the handsome dividend to be distributed amongst them, considering this had been a tumultuous year, as regarded the late strikes and turn-outs; at the same time, he had great pleasure in having had the highest opinion expressed to him on the quality of the work done at these works by the First Lord of the Admiralty; and he had also heard in Italy that their armour-plates gave equal satisfaction to the Italian Government.—The Chairman (Mr. John Brown), in moving the adoption of the report, dwelt on the position the company had attained, which he felt could not but be considered satisfactory. They were putting down Bessemer steel apparatus to make 80 or 100 tons per day, which would give them increased facilities for making large forgings of steel.

The declaration of the dividend by the Mill Dam Mining Company has caused an enquiry to be made after the shares, but has not yet increased their value. The report and statement of accounts which have been published by the Eyan Mining Company has been received with satisfaction by the shareholders. A meeting of the Portway Company will shortly be held, for the purpose of further developing the mine; and if a reasonable dividend could be realized for the shareholders in these companies there would be no lack of capital or spirit of investment.

The local stock and share markets have been somewhat active. The enquiry for railway stock has been above an average. The shares of the Sheffield Water Company, which a few months ago were considered almost valueless, are realising high prices, and those who had the determination to speculate at the time of the disaster have made large sums by the investment.

IRON-MAKING IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—One of two blast-furnaces, erected for the Fordingham Iron Company, in Lincolnshire, has been successfully "blown in." Each furnace is capable of producing from 250 to 300 tons of iron per week. The machinery was supplied by Messrs. Coulthard and Sons, of the Park Ironworks, Blackburn, and the blast-engines are on Mr. H. C. Coulthard's patent ball-valve principle.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The most striking feature in the French commercial intelligence of the last few days is the promulgation of a treaty of commerce concluded between France and Prussia, acting in the name of the States composing the German Union for customs purposes. The import duties levied on iron, &c., entering France are to be the same as those accorded by the English and Belgian tariffs—pig, 1s. 8d.; iron in bars, 5s.; sheets, 6s.; plates, according to category, 6s. to 10s.; steel in bars, 10s. 6d. As regards coal and coke imported via the Ardennes and the Moselle, the tariff remains the same, with at the same time the declaration that the duty of 1s. per ton, including the decimal, which is imposed on those products, is not to be increased during the time it is in force, which is fixed at twelve years. In order to explain the treaty with the Zollverein, it is necessary to recall the fact that the negotiations with Prussia commenced in 1861, and that the delay attending its definitive promulgation is due to the opposition of certain members of the German Union. The tariff spreads the reductions made over three years, from 1862 to 1865; and the tariff will come into force on July 1, 1865. Some little movement has been remarked in the Haute-Marne, and some orders have arrived at St. Dieler. The firmness of quotations makes itself particularly felt as regards pig for refining, which is in demand for immediate delivery. Works have been established at Gratz, in Styria, for the treatment of the old rails of the South Austrian, Lombardo-Venetian, and Central Italy Railway. As this undertaking is to a very considerable extent a French enterprise, we may be pardoned for referring to it in connection with French topics. The company has constructed blast-furnaces and rolling-mills for the re-handling of its old rails and other iron articles of its working plant. It obtains, thanks to this manipulation, rails for less than 6s. per cwt., for which it would otherwise have to pay more dearly to the local works. Account is taken in this price of 6s. per cwt. of the old iron, at the rate of about 3s. 6s. per cwt. Iron wire continues to find an easy sale at St. Dieler. The imports of pig and iron into France for the first three months of this year attained the following importance:

Pig	Tons 25,003	Tons 21,638
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Iron in bars	74	6,177
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Plates	1	3,761
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The elements of comparison are lacking to enable us to appreciate exactly the differences which exist between these totals and those indicated during the same period of the past year; but if we take the average of the imports free of duty during the twelve months of 1861, we find that there is this year a sensible diminution in the imports of pig, and that the orders for iron and plates are, on the contrary, increasing. At Marsailles, English pig is quoted at 4s. 10s. per ton in warehouse, and 5s. 12s. per ton for consumption.

A slight improvement noted of late in the tone of Belgian metallurgy has become more decided. The result of two important negotiations which have taken place recently in Belgium and Holland has shown that the industrials of those countries have faith in the future. Orders which have arrived simultaneously at the works, as well from England as from elsewhere, have assured employment for some weeks to come on favourable conditions, so that they are enabled to await confidently the improvement which they anticipate. A new establishment is being equipped in the neighbourhood of Sclessin for the fabrication of objects of malleable iron. We have reported the uneasiness which the workers of Belgian collieries have experienced of late on the subject of their workmen. Metallurgists have been affected in turn, and a strike of the workmen of the Cockerel establishment shows the great importance of not losing sight of all questions referring to workmen, as it should be remarked that the question of wages is far from being the only matter which occasions differences. The quotations of iron and pig have not varied. Orders for coal have slackened a little at Charleroi, but this circumstance has not exerted any influence on prices. At Mons the workmen have experienced no check, the extraction of each day being immediately removed. This result may, very possibly, have arisen thus far in view of the approaching closing of the canals. The coarse commerce of working colliers at Charleroi has now nearly 25,000 adherents. In 1861, it was enabled to expend in pensions and assistance more than 11,000, and nearly 280,000 in sums devoted to the instruction and education of the children of miners. We shall, probably, take an early opportunity of referring to other details which this report affords upon the siderurgical industry of the district. The directors of the Société Anonyme des Mines et Fonderies de Bleyberg-ha-Montzen have announced that on and after June 1 there will be paid, in exchange for the dividend coupon for the exercise 1861, a sum of 6s. per 20l. share, or 14s. per 50c. per share. Progress has just been reported to the shareholders in the Herwe-Wervicke Colliery. This company is "patronised" by the Bank of Belgium, which has an important interest in it, as well from the share of the capital which it possesses in it, as from the operations in which it took part last year on the fusion of the two collieries of Herwe and Wervicke. The accounts for 1861 show that after the application of several sums to various works, the net profit realised last year was 36,991. This result was obtained from the working of the mines only since the company received no dividend on the shares which it holds in the Minerie; it was, then, very satisfactory. A dividend of 12s. per share has been distributed. The Charles Pit, the most important of the concession, produced 268,613 hectarolites, presenting a notable augmentation on the extraction of previous years. Exploratory works have led to the discovery of a new bed at Wervicke, over a distance of 500 feet. The working of this vein has, however, been temporarily abandoned.

The situation of the foreign copper markets has not materially varied. At Paris, Chilian is quoted at 84s. 10s., and Corocoro mineral at 86s. per ton. On the German markets the article maintains a favourable position, with an upward tendency; at the same time, no important transaction has been reported. At Berlin there has been no variation in quotations. Banca tin has retrograded on the Dutch market to 59½ dls., a lot of 400 blocks having changed hands on these terms at Rotterdam. At Antwerp, some blocks of Banca have found purchasers at about previous rates to meet the requirements of consumption. At Hamburg prices of tin have been very firm, and at Berlin there has been no change. At Paris Banca has been quoted at 1032, Detroit at 98s., and English at 96s. per ton. The state of the German lead market appears to be slowly improving. At Rotterdam, Stoiberg has maintained its price at 10¾ dls., and other descriptions of German have made 10½ dls. to 10¾ dls. At Paris, the market has been very quiet; rough French has made 20s. 8s., and Spanish 22s. 8s. per ton. Considerable activity prevails in the zinc markets, the consumption having displayed a considerable increase, while the production—especially of Silesian—does not experience a corresponding advance. At Paris, rough Silesian maintains itself firmly at 22s. 12s. per ton. From Hamburg the advices received are no less favourable, the price paid of late showing a notable advance. At Breslau the article pursues its upward course.

We return to our review of the position and proceedings of the Vieille-Montagne Zinc Mines and Founds Company. In the course of last year the directors impressed great activity on the preliminary works of the Welkenraedt Mine, as well as on exploratory works in the Belgian part of the Vieille-Montagne concession of calamine. A bearing of some importance has been discovered in the place known as the Bois de Dickenbusch. The directors some time since submitted an application for a concession of sulphur near the calamine. The application has given rise since 1862 to long enquiries, and is still under consideration by one of the governmental departments. The extension is keenly disputed by a proprietor, who prays in aid of his pretensions the law of 1837, while the company relies on the stipulations of the law of 1819, and on its rights as concessionnaires of the calamine. The affair, which raises interesting questions of fact and right, has been attended with unusual publicity. The directors consider their pretensions very well founded, and trust that they will soon be consecrated by the administrative decision arrived at. The company's Rhine mines, which are very well managed, give a regular production of 12,000 tons of blonde ore, and more than 2000 tons of argenterite ore annually. These mines will not require fresh developments, so long as the company's Swedish establishment does not require sacrifices to be made, in order to bring it to complete maturity. The Swedish establishment has, we may add, made the advance long expected from it, and which had been so long checked by the obstacles of all kinds encountered. The production of rough blonde, which was only 4000 tons in 1863, rose to 9101 tons in 1864, and will much exceed that quantity during the present exercise. The zinc mines still require works of considerable extent, such as the sinking of a fifth great working pit, and the completion of the gallery, which is to carry off water from the metalliciferous zone upwards of 12,600 ft. This last work, which is of importance in itself, cannot be completed before five or six years. The company's transport service, as well to the interior as to the exterior of Sweden, is organised. In order to avoid a possible combination of Swedish boatowners, as well as to obtain a rapid service during the few months in which the canals are open to navigation, the directors have ordered a steamboat which will be applied to no other purpose than the transport of the blonde ore of the Annemasse establishment to the port of Gothenburg, and the bringing back coal from thence. It is hoped that this steamer will be delivered to the company next month. From the port of Gothenburg all the deliveries of blonde ore will be made by steam to Rotterdam, from which place the Council of Administration will be enabled, according to the conveniences and wants of the company, to forward minerals to its Belgian or German works. The Swedish establishment may, then, be said to be emerging from its stage of laborious creation, and to be entering upon one of regular production. It now remains to await the improvements which time and the efforts and experience of the staff cannot fail to bring to bear upon it.

SLATE QUARRIES—REMARKABLY PERFECT CLEAVAGE.—In the *Mining Journal* of April 29 reference was made to the splitting of some slate, at the Rhiwbryfdir Slate Company's Quarry (Messrs. Mathew and Son), to the unusual thinness of 1-32d of an inch, and we have this week received a box of specimens of the slate in question. The length of the specimens is about 16 in., which is ample to show the character of the cleavage, and the beautiful texture of the slate. The grain is, probably, as fine as that of any slate to be found in the Principality; and the fact that sheets 8 ft. long, and although of no greater thickness throughout than that mentioned, 1-32d of an inch, is an evidence of the general excellency of the vein. Much rivalry existed between Messrs. Williams and Robert Roberts in splitting the slates, and each are, doubtless, entitled to great credit for their skill, although it cannot be questioned that they had so exceptional a quality of metal to operate upon, that compared with the difficulties which would have been encountered had the attempt to obtain such specimens been made with the slates from many quarries, their task was much facilitated. The specimens can be examined at our office by those interested.

SMELTING AND REFINING LEAD.—According to the invention of Prof.

A. H. Everett, of New York, it is proposed to employ refuse scraps of tin-plate in a reverberatory lead-smelting furnace, to assist the reduction of lead from the sulphuret to the metallic state, whereby a larger percentage,

at a less expense, is obtained. The furnace, brought to a red heat, is charged with (say) 250 lbs. of tin-plate scraps, which should be spread evenly over the bed, and as soon as the scraps have attained a white heat,

2000 lbs. of sulphuret lead ore, in a pulverised state, is to be spread evenly over the heated tin-plate scraps. When the ore has become heated to nearly a dull red, another layer of about 250 lbs. of tin-plate scraps is to be added. The mass is to be brought to a bright red heat, and after 15 minutes well raked and stirred; this is repeated every 15 minutes for

two hours, by which time the lead will have been reduced, and the reduction repeated. A second part of the invention consists in the separation of the copper, zinc, antimony, iron, and other metals which is in the slag of the refiner to remove from lead, in order to render it of prime value. The unrefined lead is to be fused in this furnace, and when it is in a molten state, sulphuret of lead, or other metallic sulphuret, or sulphur dioxide (lead), are to be evenly spread over the surface of the melted metal. The sulphur immediately unites with the metallic impurities, and forms an iron rake or hoe. The refined metal may now be tapped, and cast into ingots.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—

W. LEATHAM, Leeds, York, engineer.—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for working or cutting coal or minerals, and for compressing or exhausting air or water, or for shifting, or for other purposes, some parts of which apparatus are also applicable to shafts, and other parts, for regulating the flow or discharge of steam or water.

W. HENDERSON, Glasgow, chemist.—Improvements in extracting copper and other metals from certain ores of these metals.

LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following:—

P. E. CASHIN, civil engineer, and J. F. ALEXANDER, ironworks manager, Manchester.—Improvements in the means and apparatus for puddling iron.

W. E. CARRETT, Leeds, engineer.—Improvements in machinery for cutting coal, iron, and other minerals.

G. AXTON, Shepherd's Bush, and J. LEACH, Hounslow, Middlesex.—Improved apparatus and machinery for making bricks.

C. F. LEFFLER, Broad-street-buildings, London.—Improvements in casting steel and malleable iron.

LIST OF SPECIFICATIONS recently published:—

Smelting and refining lead, 4d.; manufacture of peat-coal or fuel, 4d.

L. DE PARTRIDGE, Liverpool, 2,932 tons of peat-coal, 2,532 tons of fuel.

At the V-

Monday, 1st of May.

Mr. L. Ehrhardt, of Bayswater, has obtained a patent for a new

explosive compound, which is well adapted for blasting purposes, and is not patented.

PEAT COAL OR FUEL.—Mr. J. Wm. Horsfall, of Longwood Avenue, Dublin, proposes to take peat, wet or dry, and immerse it in gas or oil, or in American oil or petroleum, or any bituminous matter, put in a vessel or still, and to apply heat by fire or steam of low temperature, and then to pass a heated steam until the whole of the volatile matter is distilled off, and when the matter remains the operation is complete. The volatile matter is resolved into a gas.

MAY 27, 1865.]

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JOHN ABBOT AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, a GENERAL MANAGER, for the works and businesses of this company, situated at Gateshead-upon-Tyne. The works and businesses carried on consist of rolling mills, forges, chain and anchor manufacturing, iron and brass founding in all their branches, and engine and boiler building, &c.

Such manager must possess a thorough and practical knowledge of both the commercial and manufacturing departments in all the branches of the above businesses, and whose character will in every respect bear the strictest investigation. A liberal salary will be given.

Applications in writing, stating age, and present and previous employment, must be addressed to the Directors of the above company, and sent under cover to Joseph ANDERSON, Esq., solicitor, Westgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on or before the 1st day of June next.—May 18, 1865.

IRON TRADE.—A GENTLEMAN of experience in the trade, and who has a good connection, is DESIROUS to UNDERTAKE a LONDON AGENCY.—Address, "Iron," care of Messrs. Gillatt and Son, No. 16, Jermyn-street, Regent-street, W.

LEAD MINES.—A GENTLEMAN is desirous of meeting with a few others to JOIN IN COMPLETING some OPERATIONS at his MINES in NORTH WALES. The advantages in prospect are very unusual.—For further particulars apply to Capt. BENNETT, care of W. Phillips, Esq., Llandulas, West Rhyl.

NOTICE TO TIN-DRESSERS.—WANTED, for WHEAL JANE MINE, parish of Kea, a thoroughly competent TIN-DRESSER, one who is capable of carrying out satisfactorily the present improved method of dressing. Wages £7 7s. per month. Personal application, with testimonial of character and credit, will be received by the committee, at the mine, on Saturday, the 10th June next.

MINE AGENT WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a TIN MINE. He will be required to keep accounts, dial, &c. None but those who are fully competent need apply.—Apply to Capt. NICHOLLS, Roskear-terrace, Camborne.

AGENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE is OPEN to ACT as PURSER OR SECRETARY to ONE or TWO MINING OR OTHER CONCERNs. Knows the share markets well. Only bona fide and companies whose merits are tested need apply. This would suit those requiring London offices of reference.—Address, "Beta," 4, Avenue-road, Leyton, Essex.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES in NORTH WALES. The property is about

500 acres, and is already proved to contain four valuable seams of coal, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financial and otherwise.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as ASSAYER of COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or SILVER ORE. Accustomed to practical mining in all its branches, or mining accounts. Would prefer going abroad. Parties would save time and trouble by stating salary given, &c. References on application, as usual.—Address, "J. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by the advertiser, who has had 30 years' practical experience as a miner, a SITUATION either as UNDERGROUND AGENT, DRESSER, or MANAGER of a SLATE QUARRY. No objection to go abroad.—Copies of testimonials will be forwarded on application to "E. D." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, an OFFER for ONE HUNDRED WEST MARIA WHEAL FORTESCUE, and FIFTY GUNNISLAKE (Clitter).—Apply by letter to Mr. R. MORR, No. 5, Westbourne-terrace, Drayton-road, Croydon.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, at a moderate price, a FEW SHARES in WHEAL JANE MINE, situate in the parish of Kea, near Truro.—Letters, stating lowest price, addressed "X. Y. Z." Post-office, Truro, shall receive immediate attention.

WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 60-inch CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, either with or without boilers.—Apply to ABRAHAM FRANCIS, Holywell Level Mines, Holywell.

FOR SALE, a MINE SETT, in the parish of CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, adjoining the Setons.—For particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. J. R. DANIELL, solicitor, Camborne.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM SHARES.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES, or any part thereof, TO BE SOLD (£3 paid). Price, 15s. per share.—Apply to "M.," care of Messrs. Barker, 1, Castle-court, Birching-ton, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR SALE:—75 Norwegian Copper Company shares (fully paid-up) of £2 per share, at 4s. per share; and 100 Cape Cornwall Mining shares (fully paid-up), at 6s. per share.—Apply to Mr. EMERSON, 9d, New Broad-street, City.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE MINERA DISTRICT, WREXHAM, NORTH WALES.—4 Minera Mine, £290; 30 Minera Union, £13; 50 South Minera, £9; 10 Park, £14; 50 Wynnstay, £4.—Apply to Mr. ALBERT RENY sharsbroker, Wrexham.

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the nett price of £3 per share, in the CAI-R-PANT MINE, joining the great Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Captain J. RABEY, Cooporth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

TO INVESTORS.—APPLICATIONS may be made, as under, for a LIMITED NUMBER of SHARES in an UNDERTAKING of a purely COMMERCIAL CHARACTER, already established on a remunerative basis, and requiring only further development to realise a large accession of profit. The company is registered under the Limited Liability Act. Shares £10 each, of which £5 only will be called up. The measure of private support accorded to the undertaking has rendered it unnecessary to invite the co-operation of the general public.—Address, "H. T. W." care of Messrs. LOWE and OLIPHANT, stationers, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS.—In consequence of the death of the proprietor the FOLLOWING SHARES are FOR SALE, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Particulars on application to Mr. J. NEWCOMB, 33, Cumberland-street, Finsbury, S.W.:

No. of shares.	Paid.	Price.	No. of shares.	Paid.	Price.
65 Public Works (London and Paris).....	£363 1/4	—	50 So. Devon Slab and slate	£162 1/4	140
10 East India Co. (London and Paris).....	50 (all) ..	35	10 Fortescue Cons.	15	7
20 Cilowen Wood.	70	35	20 City of London and Colonial Finance	70	40
6 Haven Silver-Ld.	25 1/2	7	50 Wheal Ida	35	15
8 Crown & Wen.	8 (all) ..	5	20 Wh. Sparnon	—	—

* Has paid a dividend, and is about to declare another.

† Working profitably.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 25, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C., HAS FOR SALE:—

25 North Minera, 6s. 3 Par Consols, 29s. 5 Wheat Unity, 10s., call Long Rate, 25s. 5 Grambler, £5 1/2 of 5s. paid.

M. Greene has just returned from visiting the mines in the Gwennap district, Cornwall, and can give every information concerning the same.

NEW CLOTFORD.—Upwards of ten mining agents of repute inspected this mine last week, and they one and all promise it to be a rich and valuable mineral property. It is situated in the midst of mines that have paid nearly four millions of profits—viz., Ting, Ting and Wheal Squize on the north, Tresavean and Treviskey to the south, Penstruthal and Wheal Buller on the west, and Clifford Amalgamated to the east; seven of the richest mines ever discovered in Cornwall. There is at surface upwards of 200 sacks of tin-stuff, specimens of which can be seen at my office (see Capt. James Pope's paper in the Journal of this day).

M. Greene's "Daily Mining Share Price List" is in time for the evening mails, and contains the latest quotations up to the close of the market, 4 o'clock. Postage on application. Bankers: Imperial Bank.

M. R. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES, Terms, 1/4 percent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

M. R. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the LAKEXY DISTRICT, in the Isle of Man, and its various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable information respecting them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an investment in the mines of this district.

M. R. H. WADDINGTON, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The market for mine shares is presenting indications of a great reaction ere long. It may be predicted with a great degree of certainty that an immediate rise will take place in all legitimate mining shares. Sailors are now find a purchaser at advancing rates for the following shares, by applying as above:—

10 Great Vor. 5 East Lovell. 30 Wheal Unity, £2 1/2%. 20 Bassett and Grylls. 50 South Callington, 25s. 100 Rosewarne United. 50 Tolvaoden, 30s. 5 Grambler.

M. R. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or sell in mines, railways, or other securities.

Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines also the Camborne and Illogan districts.

A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of £s. in stamps.

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

M. R. WALTER TREGEELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to deal at close market prices in all good sound dividend and progressive mines.

Mr. TREGEELLAS has BUSINESS in any number of Santa Barbara and North Shropshire shares.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 29th day of May inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—

TILE, ROD, and SHEET COPPER.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the 29th day of May, 1865, after which hour no tender will be received.

GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, May 19, 1865.

COPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY (PABELLON and CHANARCILLO RAILWAY). Incorporated under the Law of Chile.

Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 2, New Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 31st of May inst., at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Directors, and the audited accounts to the 31st December last, and for the general business and affairs of the company.

By order,

London, May 19, 1865.

EDWARD J. COLE, Secretary.

N.B.—It is intended to hold this meeting pro forma, and to adjourn it to the 15th June for the transaction of the business above-named.

THE RAILWAY CREDIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated with limited liability under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £2,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £50 each (with power to increase).

First issue 20,000 shares, of which it is expected only £10 per share will be required to be called up. Deposit on application, £1 per share; on allotment, £3 per share; and £2 per share one month after allotment.

Calls not to exceed £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three calendar months.

BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank.

Union Bank of Manchester.

Birmingham Banking Company.

SHREKES.

London—Franks Burnard, Esq., County Chambers, 14, Cornhill.

Manchester—Messrs. Hoyland and Prince, Exchange-buildings.

Birmingham—W. J. Scott, Esq., Waterloo-street.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—9, FINSBURY PLACE SOUTH, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to carry out, among others, the following objects:—To facilitate the formation or execution of railways and other public works.

To provide the contractors for such works with a medium for securing prompt and effectual support to their undertakings.

To lessen the disappointments and delays often met with by contractors and others in obtaining prompt advances on railways and other securities.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had of the secretary, the solicitors, the auditors, the brokers, and at the temporary offices of the company, where also the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected.

THE DUBLIN TRUNK CONNECTING RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 27 and 28 Vict.

Capital £255,000, in 6100 provisional scrip certificates to bearer of £50 each.

£1 to be paid on application, and £4 on allotment.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. annual during construction will be allowed on all moneys paid upon calls.

DIRECTORS.

Right Hon. W. MONSELL, M.P., CHAIRMAN.

B. H. HARTLEY, Esq., Director National Bank.

W. T. MULVANY, Esq., late Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland.

JOHN O'MEARA, Esq., Director National Bank.

F. W. RUSSELL, Esq., M.P., Chairman National Discount Company.

GENERAL MANAGER.

W. FORBES, Esq. (late Manager of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland).

ENGINEERS—John Smith Burke, Esq., 4, Queen's-square, Westminster.

Robert Mallet, Esq., 11, Bridge-street, Westminster.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Sole, Turners, and Hardwick, London.

Messrs. Keanaghan and Saunders, Dublin.

BANKERS—The National Bank, Old Broad-street, and its Branches in London and Ireland.

The National Bank of Liverpool (Limited), Liverpool.

SHREKES.

London James Shepherd, Esq., 38, Throgmorton-street.

Dublin Edward Fox, Esq., Dame-street.

OFFICES,—5, BRIDGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

PROSPECTUS.

This important metropolitan railway will connect the Dublin and Kingstown Railway at Sandymount with the terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway, near the Phoenix Park.

It will join a system of tramways in connection with the docks on the south side of the River Liffey, and the harbour and shipping at the North Wall, and will connect itself with the line from Dublin to Drogheda and Belfast, and also with the Midland Great Western Railway.

The proposed line will be seven miles in length.

It will form a direct communication between the Midland Great Western and the Great Southern and Western Railway; and it will, in like manner, directly connect the Dublin and Kingstown Railway with the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, and will become the main route for all traffic between the northern and southern parts of Ireland. It will thus not only be a suburban omnibus line for the City of Dublin, but it will occupy the remarkable and unrivalled position that the whole of the interchange traffic between the great trunk lines converging in Dublin (viz., the Dublin and Drogheda and Northern lines, the Midland Great Western and Dublin and Meath Railway, and the Great Southern and Western Railway), together with the through traffic on those lines to and from England, and their traffic in goods and minerals with the docks and harbour will, of necessity, pass over the whole or some part of it.

By the formation of this line the mail service between England and Ireland will be considerably accelerated, and passengers will be enabled to travel to and from the port of Kingstown and any part of the Irish railway system without changing carriages.

It is proposed to have a station at the New Cattle Market in Dublin, and thereby to develop the trade in connection with that extensive branch of traffic.

It is an

THE LLANBERIS SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each.

First issue, 10,000 shares of £5 each, of which upwards of 6000 shares have been subscribed for.

The liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, the company being registered under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Deposit £2 per share on application.

DIRECTOR.

HENRY HAYMEN, Esq., 12, Clarendon-road, Kensington, CHAIRMAN.

Major-Gen. D. DOWNING, 36, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

WILLIAM F. FOSTER, Esq., 16, Montague-square, London, and Acton House, Bourne-

mouth.

ROBERT HESKETH, Esq., 22, Carlton-crescent, Southampton (Director of the Indian

Tea Company of Cachar).

JOSEPH JANION, Esq., Clifton Park, Birkenhead.

Lieut.-Col. THOMAS EDWARD WILSHAM, Brasmar House, Upper Norwood.

JOSEPH BAYLIS WILLIAMS, Esq., Brightside, Conch End, Horseye.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The Imperial Bank (Limited), Lombury.

The North and South Wales Bank, Carnarvon.

BROKERS—John H. Golding, Esq., 3, Warrford-court.

RENTAL ENGINEER—F. W. Emerson, Esq.

SUPERINTENDENT—Henry D. Sconce, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Wilkins and Bayly, 10, St. Swithin's-lane, City.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., 3, Moorgate-street.

SECRETARY—John E. Bayly, Esq.

OFFICES,—9, LIVERPOOL STREET, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., AND GALLT-Y-LLAN SLATE QUARRY, LLANBERIS.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has purchased the freehold of the Gallt-y-Llan Quarry, situated at Llanberis, Carnarvonshire, formerly the property of the late Marquis of Anglesey, a detailed report upon which will be found annexed.

The estate has been secured for the sum of £6750, which, being freehold, is not subject to any royalty.

Owing to the well-known fact that slate of first-class quality is met with but in a few situations, the demand is much in excess of the supply, and the price is in consequence continually advancing, whilst orders have in many cases to be given several months, and even years, before they are executed.

The annexed report enters fully into the merits of the undertaking, and describes the character and extent of the slate vein, and the proposed mode of working.

A railway is being constructed from Llanberis to Carnarvon, which, when completed, will greatly facilitate the shipment of slates, and still further enhance the profits.

The Articles of Association prescribe that each director shall hold 200 shares, on which all calls have been paid, and that the shareholders shall first receive a dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent., before any remuneration is paid to the directors.

The remaining shares will be allotted according to priority of application, and the list closed as soon as the required number has been subscribed for.

Forms of application may be obtained at the offices of the company; of the broker, J. H. GOLDING, Esq., 3, Warrford-court; or of the bankers.

To the Directors of the Llanberis Slate Company (Limited).

Llanberis, May 22, 1865.—DEAN SINS: Since my arrival here I have made a most careful survey of your property, and now beg to hand you the following as my report:—

Commencing on the southern boundary, I find No. 1 slate vein measures at the narrowest part about 127 yards in width. Northwards of this vein there is a band of hard slate rock, about 41 yards wide.

Next to that, northwards, we come to the middle vein, measuring an average of about 50 yards wide, which has been already worked by open cuttings at Nine Banks. Next, beyond the middle vein, lies a band of trap-rock, about 30 yards wide; and following that, No. 3 slate vein, about 22 yards wide; and from thence to the northern boundary another band of trap-rock, about 41 yards wide. The minimum width of the three slate veins will give a total of 199 yards. The horizontal measurement from the wharf to the western boundary is about 663 yards, and the perpendicular height about 500 yards. The cubical contents of the three slate veins will be about 32,984,250 yards, a quantity practically inexhaustible, at least for several generations. The middle vein is opened by cuttings at Nine Banks, and I have staked out the ground for opening four new banks. The third incline will be finished by the end of June. The great vein No. 1, and the little vein No. 3, can only be worked to advantage by underground levels, and I propose to commence immediately to drive my main drift from 50 to 70 fathoms before cross-cutting, to open the veins for work. A small mountain stream will enable me to ventilate the underground works for a considerable distance, by means of a "trompe," or water-blast, without the expense of sinking a shaft. The veins lie nearly vertical; the quality of the slate in all three is excellent, splits easily, very sound, and has a good metallic ring; and I doubt not as we get more into the heart of it will be equal both in quality and yield to any quarry in England, working with a very small quantity of waste. The underground works will, doubtless, yield slabs of the largest size, and eventually I shall have to recommend you to put up sawing and planing-machines, for the manufacture of chimney-pieces, clasters, &c. I estimate that with a further outlay of about £6000, during the next 18 months I can bring the quarry into such a state that it will commence doing such profitable work as will yield a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, and this interest will go on gradually increasing till it yields at least 30 per cent. per annum. F. W. EMERSON.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Fire capital, £1,000,000. Life capital, £100,000. LONDON..... 73 and 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. LIVERPOOL... BROWN'S BUILDINGS, EXCHANGE.

With Home and Foreign Branches and Agencies.

CHAIRMAN—F. W. RUSSELL, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the National Discount Company).

At the ANNUAL MEETINGS, held on the 8th of April, at Liverpool, it was stated, as the result of operations for the year 1864, that the—

Fire premiums amounted to £108,597

Being an increase over previous year of 43,547

The losses paid and produced for amounted to 67,065

Life assurances, under 502 policies, were effected for 340,699

Producing in new premiums 9,697

W. P. CLIREHUGH, General Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

The EIGHTH BONUS will be DECLARED IN JANUARY, 1867, and all with profit policies in force on the 30th June, 1866, will participate.

Assurances effected before June 30, 1865, will participate on two premiums, and thus receive a whole year's additional share of profits over later policies.

Tables of rates, and forms of proposal, can be obtained from any of the society's agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,

13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO SURVEY AND REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS is at all times in a POSITION TO FURNISH CAPITALISTS WITH RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting MINING IN NORTH AND SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid. C. WILLIAMS has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and can name two or three that will turn out a great prize.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, April 18, 1865.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and 31, REGENCY STREET, LONDON, S.W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Reliable information can be obtained as purchase and sale of shares.

Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Flintshire. Prospecutes, reports, &c., of this valuable property may be had on application to No. 18, Princess-street, Manchester.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application.

The Circular for May will contain special reports on Carn Camborne, East Penwith, Lowell, Glasgow, Cardon Consols, Bedford United, and North Frances.

Bankers: The Consolidated, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lombury, London.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, MINE AGENT, ST. DAY, SCORRIER, CORNWALL, from recent inspections, is in a position to advise what mines to invest in, and what to avoid, two of which he will guarantee all loss for one-half the profits for the next six months. Terms for inspection and report, £20 per day.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, 20 Treasurian shares.

BARRETT AND CO., 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS, STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE BROKERS, transact business of every kind in British, Foreign, and Colonial Stock, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, Mines, Miscellaneous Investments, including American Government Securities, Confederate States Securities, Spanish, Mexican, and other stocks, and are in direct communication with the powerful bankers and brokers in all European towns and cities, in the Federal and Confederate States, and in the Canadas. The earliest and most accurate information received on monetary matters. Investment Circular gratis. 9, Spring-gardens, S.W., March 4, 1865.

Just published; size 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., scale 16 chains to an inch; published price, 2s.; mounted on rollers, or in case, 2s.

A PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE MINERAL LEAD MINES, with the BRYMBO and RUABON COAL FIELD.

By BRENTON SYMONS, Mining Engineer, &c.

Copies may be procured at the offices of the author, 18, Hatton-garden, E.C., or 19, Fleet-street, Truro; or of GEORGE DARLINGTON, Esq., Wrexham; and at the office of the MINING JOURNAL, 36, Fleet-street, London.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, by direction of the liquidators of the said company, with the sanction of the Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINE, in the parish of Goldsmith, near Marazion, Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock noon, together with lots, all the INTEREST of the said company of and in the MINE SETTS OR GRANTS by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—

One 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke, equal beam.

TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each, with fittings complete.

PORTABLE ENGINE, 8 horse power.

60 ft. shears complete, 10 arnes captain, oak axle, iron sockets and braces; 220 fms. of 18 in. captain rope, new; balance bob, with box complete; crusher, lot of valuable pick-work, new and old timber and iron, whale and captain ropes, chain, boring machine, air ditto, 50 tons of coal, together with the account-house and office furniture, and a quantity of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The mine, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, by application at the mine.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro.

(The Solicitors for William Polkinghorne, one of the liquidators of the said company).

H. S. STOKES, Truro.

(Agent for Benham and Tindall, 18, Essex-street, Strand, London, the solicitors for William Joseph White, the other liquidator of the said company).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 17, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Robinson v. Brown and Others, dated the 25th day of March last, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 7th of June next, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely,— 5 (fifths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant James Brown, 10 (ninths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant J. H. Brown, 20 (ninths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Joseph Lewis Franklin, 2 (ninths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Thomas Libby, 10 (ninths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant D. Morton, 12 (ninths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Henry Oman, 5 (ninths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant William Jones; and 20 (ninths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant John Wetsham.

Of and in the said MINE.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor, Truro.

(Agent for William Tolmie Tresidder, plaintiff's solicitor, St. Ives).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 25, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until the 7th day of June next, stating the highest price which will be given for the whole of the PITWORK now at WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of ST. BLAZHEY.

The persons whose tender may be accepted will be allowed the use of the engine and machinery connected therewith for a reasonable time to bring the pitwork to the surface, which is to be done at his own expense and risk.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro.

(Agent for Bolton and Grylls Hill, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London, Solicitors for the Petitioner).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 25, 1865.

In Chancery.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause WILLIAM HENRY FORMAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM HARVEY and others, defendants, ALL PERSONS CLAIMING to have ANY INTEREST in the ADVENTURE in the plaintiff's bill, called WHEAL ANNA MINE (and formerly called Wheal Friendship Mine), situate in the Parish of St. Hilary, in the County of Cornwall, are, by their solicitors, on or before the 22d day of June, 1865, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR CLAIMS at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Stuart, No. 12, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof, they will be summarily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Friday, the 9th day of June, 1865, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

OLIVERSON, LAIRE, and PEACHEY, S. Frederick, place Old Jewry, London, plaintiff's solicitors.

Dated this 2d day of May, 1865.

VALUABLE MINE SETT AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

MR. H. V. NEWTON is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May, 1865, at the account-house, on the mine, all that VERY VALUABLE MINE SETT, together with the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon (in One Lot), called WHEAL CROFTY, situate in the parish of Illogan, in the county of Cornwall.

This mine is very extensive, and splendidly located, being bounded by and adjoining South Crofty, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, Dolcoath, North Roskear, and North Crofty, and is held under a lease from J. F. Bassett, Esq., for 21 years, of which 9 years are unexpired.

For a view of Wheal Crofty, and further information, apply to THOS. FIELD, jun., Esq., Marazion; Capt. W. SKEWIS, Camborne; or to the Auctioneer, Camborne.

Dated May 17, 1865.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE—VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY.

MR. JOHN COLEMAN has received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at the Speech House Hotel, in the Forest of Dean aforesaid, on Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1865, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, subject to conditions to be then produced, the undermentioned UNDIVIDED PARTS or SHARES of and in the several under-mentioned GALES or IRON and COAL MINE, in the following Lots, viz.:—

Lot 1.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in all that very valuable unopened GALE or IRON MINE, called DRYBROOK IRON MINE, situated and extending from the Morse, near Mitcheldean to Lydbrook.

Lot 2.—An UNDIVIDED MOIETY or equal HALF-PART or SHARE of and in a certain divided part of that very valuable unopened GALE or IRON MINE, called PENSWELL IRON MINE, lying to the Deep, and near to the Edge Hill Works of the Dawins Iron Company.

Lot 3.—An UNDIVIDED

MAY 27, 1865.]

THE MINING JOURNAL.

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NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on
the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention
of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of
the leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both
of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE.
CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS,
WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign
mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SPONGE
IRON MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE
COMPANY (LIMITED).

(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS,
CHAIN SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING,
RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Machinery sent to all parts of the world.

Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF IRON WORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a
period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES—8, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY
(LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, WROUGHT
CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED
USES, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRERS. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNTABLES,
CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS
OF FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY,
CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, WITH WOOD or IRON NAVES. REAPING
MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS.
GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for HOME and FOREIGN RAIL
WAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payment. They have also wagons for hire
of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping
purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

OFFICES—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

BLASTING.

G U N C O T T O N
IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE,
AND FREE FROM SMOKE.

Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,

THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

Swan Rope Works.

G ARNOCK, B IBBY, A N D C O.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE
ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.

MANILLA BORE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER,
and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.

Wire ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of
STRENGTH.

LOCOMOTIVE, PORTABLE, and FIXED HORIZONTAL
STEAM ENGINES, all sizes up to 24 in. cylinder, PUMPING and WINDING
GEAR, MORTAR MILLS, SAW BENCHES, PORTABLE CRANES, &c., FOR
SALE or HIRE.

ISAAC W. BOULTON, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

C HARLES D A V E Y A N D C O.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.—

The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong
enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant
the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutch into play
till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when
needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine
the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty
to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, ROBERT AYTON,
3, Fetter-row, Edinburgh.

SALOM'S NEW OPERA and FIELD GLASS, and the
RECONNOITER GLASS, price 10s. 10d., sent free.—This tourist's favourite,
through extraordinary description of labour, distinctly shows small windows 10 miles off,
landscape at 30 miles, Jupiter's moon, &c.—The MARQUESS of CARLISLE: "The re-
commender is very good."—Rev. LORD SCARSDALE: "approves of it."—LORD GIFFORD, of
Amiens: "Most useful."—LORD GARVAGH: "Remarkably good."—SIR DIGBY CAYLEY,
of Brompton: "It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—CAPTAIN
SHEDD, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock: "Present his compliments to Messrs.
Salom and Co., and begs to enclose 10s. 10d. for a reconnoiter glass, having just tried
that sent to Lieutenant Hopkins and found it effective at the 1000 yards range."—F. H.
FAWKNER, of Farney Hall, Esq.: "I never before met an article that so completely
answered the recommendation of its maker, nor, although I have tried many, a glass
combining so much power for its size with so much clearness."—The Field: "We have
carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle range against all the glasses possessed by members
of the corps, and found it fully equal to any of those present, although they had cost
more than four times its price."—Notes and Queries: "What intending tourist will now
start without such an indispensable companion to a pleasure trip?"—The celebrated
HYTHE GLASS shows bullet-marks at 1200 yards, and men at 3½ miles; price, 31s. 6d.
All the above glasses, respectively bearing the registered trade marks, "Salom," "Re-
connoiter," and "Hythe," are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-
street, Edinburgh.—No agents of any kind anywhere.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR
AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts
and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, un-
biased, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North
Staffordshire district, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of
the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general in-
formation in the interests of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Shrewsbury, and London,
to be comprised in a department of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of
"The Hardware Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—

One year (post free) £2 2 0

Half-year (post free) £1 1 0

Quarter of a year (post free) 6 10 0

Payable in advance.

Advertisements and orders to be addressed Union-passage Birmingham.

CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND
MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ
of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime
District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since
its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham,
and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Address to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN
COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).

Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

Published every morning, price 1d.

O'Clock, 43, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 136, High-street, Sunderland.

NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.

Dr. SMITH has had twenty years' practical experience in the
treatment of Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c.,
and has published A GUIDE (18 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of
two stamps. Dr. SMITH may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and
confidential cases.—Address, SMITH and Co., 8, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London.

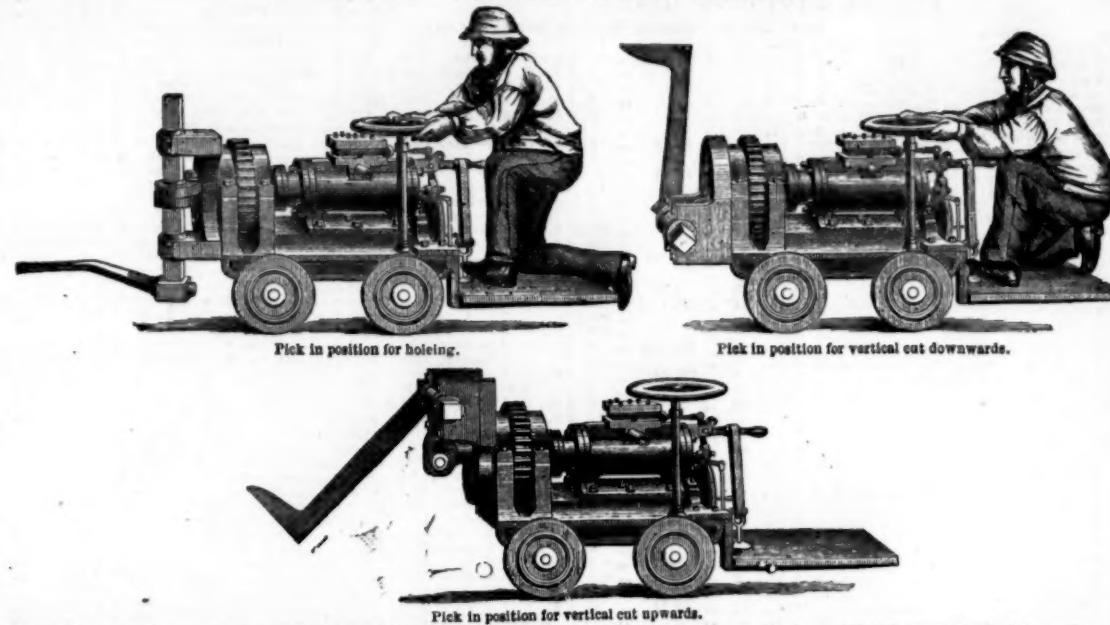
W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven till Five.

DR. WATSON, F.R.A.S. (of the Lock Hospital, and College of
Physicians and Surgeons), on the Self Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility,
Paroxysms, Decline of Manly Vigour, and Diseases of Indiscretion, with Means for
Perfect Restoration, free for six stamps, by Dr. Watson, 1, South-crescent, Bedford-
square, London. Consultation daily from Eleven till Two and Five till Eight. Sun-
days Till One.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

JAMES GRAFTON JONES'S PATENT.



Messrs. JONES and LEVICK, proprietors of this patent, are prepared to supply these Machines, which are on an improved principle, and are constructed to work the coal at any angle from the horizontal to the vertical, thus rendering them capable of "holeing" at any angle, and of driving "headings." They are simple and substantial in construction, and are not likely to get out of order. They are already successfully employed in the Barnsley coal district, and are being introduced into the South Wales and other coal mining districts. They are also suitable for mining the argillaceous ironstones of the coal measures, as well as working other mines and quarries.

N.B.—Air Compressing Machinery will be supplied, or plans and specifications furnished.

Applications to be made to Messrs. FREDERICK LEVICK and Co., 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London; or Messrs. LEVICK and SIMPSON, Blaina Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

C O A L C U T T I N G M A C H I N E R Y .

The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

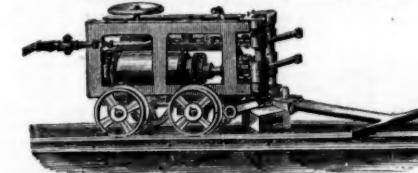
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DOMSTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

N O T I C E .—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



M E S S R S. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED by COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NEGOCIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY in WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.

All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury London, E.C.; or Mr. PERCY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.

* * * COLLIER PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS
EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY MACHINERY.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import Clay Crucibles, Moulds, Portable Furnaces, &c., Stove Backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the Assayer and Dental.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1861, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION held in Paris, in 1865.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:

EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.

Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES—The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other Continental Mints; the Royal Armories of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pounds of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of waste is also very considerable.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

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For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

B LAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING to SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND
MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—Ist first thought the outfit too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Wish Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably crushing the hardest stones and quartz. W.M. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes

(MAY 27, 1865)

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.	
1200 Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0 ..	..	..	11 3 0 ..	0 15 0 — Dec.	1864
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock [L.]	2 6 8 ..	..	..	13 11 6 ..	0 2 8 — Oct.	1864
1248 Boscastle (tin, copper), St. Just [L.]	6 15 0 ..	..	..	1 5 0 ..	0 5 0 — May.	1864
200 Totalwell (tin, copper), St. Just [L.]	91 5 0 ..	..	..	477 15 0 ..	3 0 0 — May.	1864
1600 Brixham Hematite Iron [L. £2]	6 7 6 ..	..	..	0 6 0 ..	0 6 0 — Nov.	1864
1600 Bryn (lead), Cardigan [L. £12]	13 0 0 ..	..	..	6 5 0 ..	0 10 0 — April.	1865
1260 Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold, [L.]	9 0 0 ..	..	..	—	2 10 0 — Mar.	1865
916 Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn [L.]	15 5 7 ..	..	31 23 ..	10 0 0 ..	0 15 0 — Mar.	1865
1200 Carn Brae (copper, tin), Illogan [L.]	15 0 0 ..	..	..	280 10 0 ..	2 0 — June.	1864
2880 Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwern [L.]	30 0 0 ..	30 1/4	29 20 ..	34 16 0 ..	0 12 6 — April.	1865	
2000 Copper Miners of England [L.]	25 0 0 ..	..	..	716 per cent.	Half-yrly.	
4000 Ditto ditto (stock) [S.E.]	100 0 0 ..	..	..	1 percent.	Half-yrly.	
867 Gwenn (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0 ..	..	..	15 18 0 ..	1 0 0 — Mar.	1865
128 Gwynnstith (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	69 0 0 ..	..	..	283 10 0 ..	0 8 0 — April.	1865
280 Derwent Mines (sl.-lead), Durham [L.]	900 0 0 ..	..	..	152 0 0 ..	0 5 0 — June.	1864
1224 Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	600 620 ..	973 0 0 ..	0 5 0 — May.	1865
355 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne [L.]	128 17 6 ..	..	..	791 10 0 ..	5 0 — April.	1865
512 East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	25 10 0 ..	15 ..	..	126 0 0 ..	1 0 0 — Nov.	1864
6142 East Cadron (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	3 14 6 ..	18 ..	..	13 2 0 ..	0 10 0 — April.	1865
200 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	32 0 0 ..	..	..	105 10 0 ..	2 0 0 — April.	1865
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan [L.]	24 5 0 ..	..	..	369 10 0 ..	4 0 0 — June.	1864
5000 East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinnar [L.]	2 15 0 ..	..	..	0 7 0 ..	0 2 6 — May.	1865
2800 Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0 ..	..	..	67 0 0 ..	0 1 0 — May.	1865
6000 Frank Mills (lead), Chirklow [L.]	3 18 4 ..	8 ..	..	7 2 6 ..	0 7 0 — May.	1865
5500 Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0 ..	20 ..	..	2 1 0 ..	0 10 0 — Mar.	1865
5000 Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0 ..	33 ..	..	6 2 0 ..	0 15 0 — Mar.	1865
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe [L.]	160 0 0 ..	..	..	15 0 0 ..	0 8 0 — Aug.	1864
1024 Herdwood (st.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	40 42 4 ..	3 10 0 ..	1 15 0 — Feb.	1865
4000 Illesburne (cop., tin), Cardiganshire, Wales [L.]	18 10 0 ..	..	..	453 10 0 ..	2 0 0 — April.	1865
2000 Mass-y-Safn (lead) [L.]	20 10 0 ..	..	..	1 0 0 ..	1 9 0 — Oct.	1864
9000 Maraz Valley (copper), Caradon [L.]	14 0 0 ..	5 1/4 ..	43 4 5 ..	3 6 0 ..	2 6 — April.	1865	
2000 Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	6 0 0 ..	0 2 0 — Mar.	1865
1800 Minera Mining Co. [L. £1d.], Wrexham 25 0 0 ..	..	..	..	175 3 0 ..	5 5 0 — May.	1865
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) [L.]	7 0 0 ..	..	..	29 10 0 ..	0 16 1 — Jan.	1865
40000 Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 18 0 ..	..	..	9 4 0 ..	0 2 0 — April.	1864
25000 Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery [L.]	20 0 0 ..	..	..	7 0 0 ..	1 0 0 — June.	1864
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin) [L.]	6 6 6 ..	2 ..	..	11 0 0 ..	1 0 6 — Oct.	1864
5936 North Treaserry (copper), St. Agnes [L.]	1 9 0 ..	3 ..	..	13 0 0 ..	2 6 — Feb.	1864
202 Farry Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0 ..	..	..	142 10 0 ..	7 10 0 — April.	1865
1233 Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7 ..	32 ..	..	76 5 0 ..	1 0 0 — Feb.	1865
30 Silver Lake Mining Company [L.]	280 0 0 ..	..	..	—	2 10 0 — Dec.	1864
512 South Cadron (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0 ..	..	..	475 10 0 ..	8 0 0 — Mar.	1865
40000 St. Day United (tin), Redruth [L.]	14 0 0 ..	..	..	5 0 0 ..	5 0 0 — Mar.	1864
940 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives [L.]	8 0 0 ..	..	..	490 10 0 ..	0 10 0 — May.	1864
61000 Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0 ..	19	18 18 4 ..	11 10 0 ..	0 2 0 — April.	1865
2000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0 ..	..	..	26 9 0 ..	0 8 0 — Mar.	1865
3000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0 ..	..	..	5 10 0 ..	1 0 0 — May.	1865
30000 Connors (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	6 0 0 ..	0 2 0 — Mar.	1865
6500 Cornish Clay and Tin [L.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	—	Fully paid.	
12000 Cornubia (tin) [L. £3] [40000 1d.pd.]	..	..	..	18 10 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	..
861 Crane Unit., Penterwyd [L. £2]	..	..	..	70 10 0 ..	3 0 0 ..	..
20000 Carysford (cop.), Tavistock [L.]	25 10 0 ..	..	..	128 11 0 ..	12 12 0 ..	..
25000 Cefn Cilcen (cop.), Flint [L. £2]	3 12 0 ..	..	..	2 15 0 ..	..	..
890 Cefn Cwm Brynwo (lead) [L. £1]	4 0 0 ..	..	..	—	Sept. 1864	
2500 Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 17 0 ..	..	..	—	May 1865	
3000 Chiverton Moor (lead) [L.]	3 5 0 ..	..	..	3 3/4 ..	7 7 7 ..	..
4000 Chiverton Moor (lead), Llanidloes [L.]	2 0 0 ..	..	..	—	Mar. 1865	
30000 Chiverton Moor (lead), Llanidloes [L.]	1 5 0 ..	..	..	3 5 0 ..	3 3/4 ..	..
6000 Clarken (cop.), Camborne [L.]	1 15 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	..	—	April 1865	
6000 Carn Carneg (cop.), Camborne [L.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	1 1/2 ..	1 1/2 ..	..
6000 Carniglass Unkd. (tin), St. Just [L.]	10 0 0 ..	..	..	—	Dec. 1864	
2048 Carnyorth (tin), St. Just [L.]	4 18 0 ..	..	..	—	Dec. 1864	
20000 Carysford (cop.), Tavistock [L.]	128 11 0 ..	12 12 0 ..	..	—	Mar. 1865	
25000 Cefn Cilcen (cop.), Flint [L. £2]	3 12 0 ..	..	..	—	May 1865	
890 Cefn Cwm Brynwo (lead) [L. £1]	4 0 0 ..	..	..	—	Sept. 1864	
2500 Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 17 0 ..	..	..	—	May 1865	
3000 Chiverton Moor (lead) [L.]	3 5 0 ..	..	..	—	Mar. 1865	
4000 Chiverton Moor (lead), Llanidloes [L.]	2 0 0 ..	..	..	—	April 1865	
30000 Chiverton Moor (lead), Llanidloes [L.]	1 5 0 ..	..	..	—	May 1865	
6000 Clarken (cop.), Camborne [L.]	1 15 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	..	—	April 1865	
6000 Carn Carneg (cop.), Camborne [L.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	—	Dec. 1864	
6000 Carniglass Unkd. (tin), St. Just [L.]	10 0 0 ..	..	..	—	Dec. 1864	
2048 Carnyorth (tin), St. Just [L.]	4 18 0 ..	..	..	—	Dec. 1864	
20000 Carysford (cop.), Tavistock [L.]	128 11 0 ..	12 12 0 ..	..	—	Mar. 1865	
25000 Cefn Cilcen (cop.), Flint [L. £2]	3 12 0 ..	..	..	—	May 1865	
890 Cefn Cwm Brynwo (lead) [L. £1]	4 0 0 ..	..	..	—	Sept. 1864	
2500 Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 17 0 ..	..	..	—	May 1865	
3000 Chiverton Moor (lead) [L.]	3 5 0 ..	..	..	—	Mar. 1865	
4000 Chiverton Moor (lead), Llanidloes [L.]	2 0 0 ..	..	..	—	April 1865	
30000 Chiverton Moor (lead), Llanidloes [L.]	1 5 0 ..	..	..	—	May 1865	
6000 Clarken (cop.), Camborne [L.]	1 15 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	..	—	April 1865	
6000 Carn Carneg (cop.), Camborne [L.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	—	Dec. 1864	
6000 Carniglass Unkd. (tin), St. Just [L.]	10 0 0 ..	..	..	—	Dec. 1864	
2048 Carnyorth (tin), St. Just [L.]	4 18 0 ..	..	..	—	Dec. 1864	
20000 Carysford (cop.), Tavistock [L.]	128 11 0 ..	12 12 0 ..	..	—	Mar. 1865	
25000 Cefn Cilcen (cop.), Flint [L. £2]	3 12 0 ..	..	..	—	May 1865	
890 Cefn Cwm Brynwo (lead) [L. £1]	4 0 0 ..	..	..	—	Sept. 1864	
2500 Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 17 0 ..	..	..	—	May 1865	
3000 Chiverton Moor (lead) [L.]	3 5 0 ..	..	..	—	Mar. 1865	
4000 Chiverton Moor (lead), Llanidloes [L.]	2 0 0 ..	..	..	—	April 1865	
30000 Chiverton Moor (lead), Llanidloes [L.]	1 5 0 ..	..	..	—	May 1865	
6000 Clarken (cop.), Camborne [L.]	1 15 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	..	—	April	